The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME LXVI. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1884. NEW SERIES, NO. 5,595.

State Library

SHIRTS.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

OAK HALL BARGAINS.

65 Men's Suits reduced from $18 to $12.
15 Men's Suits reduced from $15 to $10.
29 Men's Suits reduced from $12 to $8 50.

These are stylish, fine goods (sizes 35 to 42); many of them sold at a great loss. We never offered a better bargain.

Four-ply Linen Collars 4 cents, following sizes, to close out: 11½, 14, 14½, 15, 16½, 17, 17½, 18½.

Fine White Shirts, Wamsutta Cotton, 2200 and 2000 linen bosoms, 75 CENTS. Sizes, 14, 15½, 16, 16½, 17.

All Underwear reduced 25 to 50 per cent. Gents' full-regular English Half-hose, full fashioned, reduced from 50 and 75 cents to 3 PAIRS FOR $1.

These lists will be found convenient for reference in seeing the goods at the store. Call for goods advertised.

OAK HALL.

H. A. WITHERSPOON.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

BARGAINS in BLANKETS, COMFORTS & UNDERWEAR

Ladies' extra fine Merino Vests, 40c.; reduced from 65c.
Ladies' Scarlet Wool Vests (very fine) at $1; reduced from $1 35.
Men's Scarlet Wool Shirts reduced to $1.
Men's Gray Scotch Wool Shirts at $1; reduced from $1 35.
Men's extra heavy Merino Shirts reduced to 40c.
Men's Superfine Cashmere Shirts reduced to 95c.
11-4 extra heavy White Blankets at $4, worth $6.
Extra heavy White Blankets at $2, worth $3.
$2 50 Good Comforts marked down to $2.
$2 00 Good Comforts marked down to $1 50.
$5 00 Colored Woolen Bedspreads marked down to $3 50.
All our Carriage Robes marked down to cost.

We commence this special sale of the above goods to close out the winter stock in order to make room for our large stock of spring importations.

E. B. NUGENT,
Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

WINES AND BRANDIES.

ADOLPH RASSINIER & CO.

WINES AND BRANDIES,
From France, Germany, Spain and Portugal,
Delivered direct from U. S. Bonded Warehouses.

Fine Kentucky Whiskies, Etc.

349 AND 351 FOURTH AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY.

WALL-PAPER, ETC.

NEW SAMPLE BOOKS
—OF—
WALL-PAPER AND BORDERS

Comprising the Best-selling Patterns for
1884,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

To DEALERS who desire to make selection for SPRING TRADE the Books are sent upon request. We assume payment of express charges for both sending and returning of Books.

JOHN J. McGRATH,
106, 108, 110, 112 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ROOFS. CHAS. H. CONNER, Corner Clay and Franklin Sts.

We Make Three Fire-proof Roofs:

COMPOSITION—The best roof for the least money in the world.
SLATE—From the choice quarries of this country. Large roofs and decorative slating a specialty.
IRON—Cheap, light and good. Can be applied by any one.
Correspondence solicited. Telephone. mr20 TuTh&Sa

FOUNDERY.

PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, COUPLINGS
A SPECIALTY.
Send for List.

GRAINGER & CO.
Tenth Street, Louisville.
TuThS6&Su

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE
Masonic Temple, Northwest Cor. of Fourth and Green Sts., Louisville, Ky.
REAL PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING. NO TEXT BOOKS
School in session day and evening, all the year. No vacation. For circulars, etc., call or address College
jy SaSu&Wely BEN. C. WEAVER, Principal.

LADIES' BOOTS.

$2.50
Ladies' Kid Fine Button Boots
Reduced from $3 to $2 50. These are big bargains.
CLOTH-TOP BUTTON BOOTS (all wool) $2 50.

HILL'S POPULAR SHOE STORE,
360 Fourth St.,
Second door north of Jefferson Street.
se15 Sa&Wely-1p



CLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE MARK.
MONARCH SHIRTS
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

EUROPE EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS
1884 Combining unequalled advantages
Send for descriptive Circular, free. Register early.
E. TOURJEE, Franklin Sq., Boston
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CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS.

ALL KENTUCKY

Pays homage to our prices. Everybody knows that when we say Slaughter we mean it. The knife goes deep and strikes all alike, resulting IN A REGULAR MASSACRE.

OUR GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE IS A BIG SUCCESS!

EXCITEMENT, EXCITEMENT, NO NAME FOR IT.

There never has been such a successful clearing sale of Winter Goods in America. Every day between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. we have a perfect jam. Every article of Winter Goods we sell brings us back more customers, of course. This sale can not last long at the rate the goods are going off. When we mention prices on Suits people universally ask why we sell them so low. The only answer is we have a large lot of Overcoats, heavy Winter Suits, and are willing to suffer a loss on them rather than carry them over another season. Our present loss will be very heavy, but there will be money in it for the future.

READ! READ! READ!
READ HOW MEN'S OVERCOATS SUFFER!

A CYCLONE OF LOW PRICES

Seems to have struck our Overcoats, which means about half price.

Men's Heavy Gray Overcoats, $3; now $1 50.
Men's Heavy Black Petersham Overcoats, $4; now $2.
Men's Heavy Chinchilla Overcoats, $5 and $6; now $3 50.
Men's Heavy Extra Long Overcoats, $7; now $4 50.
Men's Heavy All-wool Overcoats, $10 and $12; now $7 85.
Men's Heavy Ulsters $12; now $7 75.
Men's Heavy All-wool Cassimere Overcoats, $14; now $9 50.
Men's Heavy Imported Cassimere Overcoats, $15; now $10.

Nor is this great slaughter sale of prices confined to cheap and medium grades, but all fine custom-made Overcoats are marked at about the usual prices charged for medium qualities, and the regular $18, $20, $25 and $30 Overcoats can now be had at $12 50, $13 50 and $18 75. Our prices for Overcoats and Ulsters should sell them in August. We are losing lots of money, but all the goods we must, at all hazards.
KLEINHANS & SIMONSON,

STILL UNCLAIMED.

Our $200 Watch and $100 Tea Service are still unclaimed. The winning Watch ticket is $2,254, and the winning Tea Service ticket is 3,647. If these prizes are not claimed by next Saturday, the 26th inst., we will have another drawing.

MAMMOTH CLOTHING, HAT & CAP HOUSE

"TOWER PALACE,"
Nos. 424 to 430 West Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.
KLEINHANS & SIMONSON. C. R. MABLEY, SPECIAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

D. P. FAULDS,
523 FOURTH AVE.,
Is the only place in the city where strictly FIRST-CLASS Musical Goods of every description are kept.

Pianos and Organs

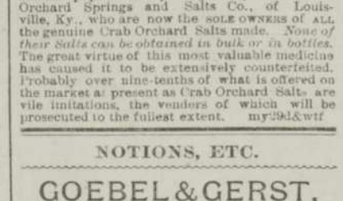
Of the most celebrated makes known to the musical profession, which are for sale lower for cash, and on more satisfactory terms where time is desired, than elsewhere.
The largest stock of fine IMPORTED Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Strings, etc.
The largest stock of Sheet Music in the Southwest, among which can be found all of the best and latest pieces.

D. P. FAULDS.
SuWe&Sa

Should Be In Every Family

To give our Daily readers the benefit of some of the useful premiums offered Weekly subscribers, this excellent household necessity is placed on sale at the COURIER-JOURNAL counting-rooms.
PRICE $3 00.

The Little Detective
—OR—
HOUSEKEEPERS' SCALE.



The Scale represented above weighs accurately anything from ¼ oz. to 25 lbs. It is made with steel bearings and a brass beam. Just the thing for the house or office. It is a better scale than has frequently been offered at twice and even three times the money.
The Scale can not be sent by mail, but will be by us neatly boxed and shipped by Express to such Express office as the subscriber may direct. *The subscriber must pay the exoressage* on delivery. Remit to us by money order or registered letter. Address
Courier-Journal Company, Louisville, Ky.

CRAB ORCHARD
GENUINE TRADE MARK. GENUINE
SALTS.
KENTUCKY'S GREAT NATURAL REMEDY
BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

TO be assured of getting the genuine article, ask your druggist for the "Crab Apple" trade-mark as above, put up in 10c and 25c sealed paper-box packages by the Crab Orchard Springs and Salts Co., of Louisville, Ky., who are now the SOLE OWNERS of ALL the genuine Crab Orchard Salts made. *None of their Salts can be obtained in bulk or in bottles.* The great virtue of this most valuable medicine has caused it to be extensively counterfeited. Probably over nine-tenths of what is offered on the market at present as Crab Orchard Salts are vile imitations, the vendors of which will be prosecuted to the fullest extent. my28d&wtf

NOTIONS, ETC.

GOEBEL & GERST,
DEALERS IN
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND FANCY GOODS,
524 Main, between Fifth and Sixth Sts.,
ja1 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.

STEERAGE RATES from Queenstown to New York, $21. Apply to J. D. O'LEARY, Franklin Bank, 215 Fifth st.
Drafts on Dublin, Cork and London for sale.

PROPOSALS.

LETTING No. 26.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Saturday, January 26, 1884, at 12 M., for the following work, viz:
For constructing three iron bridges as named below:
One bridge across Beargrass creek at Breckinridge st.
One bridge across Beargrass creek at Payne st.
One bridge across Beargrass creek at Spring st.
The above work will be done according to the plans and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office.
Bond with approved security and bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for the work.
Bidders and representatives of the press are invited to attend the opening of the bids.
The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. CHARLES D. JACOB, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 14, 1884.

Proposals for Mineral Oil.

Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermasters Department,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Jan. 24, 1884.

SEALED proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., until 11 o'clock A. M., standard time, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1884, at which time and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering Mineral Oil as follows: at the Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, 60,000 gallons; at the San Francisco Depot, California, 15,000 gallons; all in cases of two 5-gallon cans each.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, and such preference will be given to articles of American production produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.
Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office, and by the Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, Cal., on application. RUFUS SAXTON,
Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen'l, U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

DR. WINTERSMITH'S
Tonic Syrup
—OR—
CHILL CURE
THE BEST.
It Cures Every Form of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.
The Chill When Broken, Does Not Return.

THE reason of its superiority over Quinine and other remedies. In this disease there is always more or less derangement of the Liver, and often of the digestive organs. The remedies usually given have reference only to preventing the paroxysm or breaking the chill, without regard to the condition the system may be left in after the chills have been removed; whereas the more breaking of the chill is but a small part of what is required to perfect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the Liver and the Stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills will be the probable result. The true reason, therefore, why the relapses of Chills and Fever are so frequent is because they have never been more than half cured; that is, the causes which first produced the disease have never been removed. A proper use of WINTERSMITH'S TONIC never fails to cure the most obstinate cases of Fever and Ague.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Louisville, Ky.

PIANOS.

PIANOS
HINZEN & ROSEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS

ALSO dealers in Organs and all kinds of small musical instruments and 5-cent sheet music, No. 410 Market st., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Factory Eighteenth and Grayson sts.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between B. F. Alford and R. A. Newhouse, under the firm name of Alford, Newhouse & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. A. Newhouse, having purchased the entire interest of B. F. Alford, assumes all the liabilities of the late firm as shown by the books, and is entitled to all the assets, and is therefore alone authorized to sign the old firm name in liquidation.
B. F. ALFORD
Jan. 23, 1884. R. A. NEWHOUSE.

HAVING purchased the entire interest of Mr. B. F. Alford, I will continue the Wholesale and Retail Drug business, on the corner of Seventh and Market sts., under the firm name of Newhouse & Co. ROBT. A. NEWHOUSE.

IN retiring from the firm of Alford, Newhouse & Co., I beg leave to say to my friends and old customers that I trust the liberal patronage extended to the old firm will be fully accorded to the new firm of Newhouse & Co.
B. F. ALFORD.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 23, 1884.

Universally Prescribed by the Faculty

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON
A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE FOR
CONSTIPATION,
Hemorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Cerebral Congestion, etc.,
Prepared by GRILLON, Sole Proprietor, Pharmacien de Premiere Class de la Faculte de Paris, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris.
Tamar, unlike pills and the usual purgatives, is agreeable to take and never produces irritation.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
jal2 Sa13-1p

THE COMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM!



Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Cautery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy, that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price $1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. None genuine without it has our signature on the label.
co1 TuTh&Sa117&w39

COAL.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,
Miners and Shippers of
Screened Pittsburgh Coal!

Pittsburgh Lump, 14c.....$3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c..... 3 00
Screened for family use.
Sugar Loaf, Lehigh, Anthracite, at $9 00 per ton

MAIN OFFICE: No. 250 Third St.,
Between Main and Market.
Special Rates to Dealers and Large Consumers.
Telephone connections. de22 dtf

BYRNE & SPEED
Miners AND Shippers of Coal
SCREENED FROM THE ELEVATOR.

Pittsburgh, 14c.....$3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c..... 3 00
Winifrede, 13c..... 3 25
Laurel, 14c..... 3 00
Kentucky, 10c..... 2 50
Kentucky Nut, 8c..... 2 00
Cannel Coal 18c..... 4 50
Crushed coke, per bushel.....10c.
Large Coke per bushel..... 9c.

ANTHRACITE Lehigh Valley, Cross Creek, Lackawanna, Wilkesbarre.. $8 50 per ton.

Lehigh Anthracite.....$9 00 per ton.
Telephone connection. Main office 415 W. Jeff. st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Louisville Female College.

THE institution heretofore known as the LOUISVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, has been chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky under the name of LOUISVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE. Its location for the present will be No. 635 Sixth st. The next term will begin Jan. 30. THOS. D. DAVIDSON, President.
Board of Trustees: Thomas W. Bullitt, R. C. Arms rong, J. E. Caldwell, H. W. Hunter, J. H. Moore, F. B. Converse, John Roberts, W. T. Grant, Dr. W. H. Bolling.

OLD PAPRES.

OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

"HOW LONG, O LORD?"

"O Lord, How Long, How This Is The Burden of Sad Songs

That Round The Bluegrass Pastures Coil and Wail From Out The Pennyroyal.

The People Cry, With One Accord, "O Lord, How Long, How Long, O Lord,

Before This Caucus Tries To Choose A Man To Fill John S.' Shoes?"

HERE'S ALL THE NEWS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—The joint caucus met at half past 7 o'clock. There were a great many handsome ladies in the lobbies and in the bar of the House. The galleries were well filled with spectators, but there was no crush.

Chairman Robbins stated that the caucus had involved itself in a dilemma from which it must extricate itself. It had met for the double purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator and for Librarian. He had some doubts as to which question should first be considered, and he left it to the caucus to say which it would first dispose of.

Mr. Stoll, of Louisville, arose and addressed the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN—On account of the misfortune of my colleague, Col. Joseph B. Read, who met with a severe accident to-day, as all the members present know, and who has been managing the candidacy of one of the aspirants for Librarian, his kinsman, I ask that the caucus for the nomination of a State Librarian be postponed till next Friday night, in order that my colleague may be here or may direct some one else to manage the interests of his relative.

Mr. Ratcliffe said that his candidate for Librarian had herself been for some time confined to her room by sickness, and he knew how to sympathize with the afflicted. Speaking for her, he heartily agreed to the postponement.

Mr. Harris, of McCracken, said he was the friend of another candidate still, and he was in favor of the postponement. He thought it was due to the distinguished Representative, with whom in his sad misfortune the members all sympathized, and he hoped no one would vote against the motion.

Mr. Adair moved to amend the motion by postponing the caucus until two weeks from Monday night.

The vote being taken, Mr. Adair's amendment was defeated, and then the motion of Mr. Stoll was adopted.

The agony over the Librarian race is therefore continued another week. The caucus then directed its attention to the fruitless attempt to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. The first ballot resulted: Williams, 52; Blackburn, 45; Sweeney, 24.

Mr. Harcourt, of Spencer, caused a slight commotion by the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Rule No. 10, which prohibits further nominations, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Mr. Offutt desired to know if the gentleman from Spencer wished to nominate a new candidate in the event his resolution was adopted, and, if so, who?

Mr. Harcourt replied that he never climbed a hill till he got to it, which caused a great laugh.

Mr. Owens moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution indefinitely, which was seconded by Mr. Ratcliffe, both being Blackburn men.

Mr. Offutt inquired of the Chair whether, if Mr. Owens' motion should prevail, it would not prevent the possibility of nominating any other candidate than one of those now before the caucus?

Mr. Chairman Robbins responded that he, like Mr. Harcourt, never climbed a hill till he got to it, whereat there was more laughter.

To this remark of the Chairman, Mr. Offutt responded by saying: "I see you and Mr. Harcourt have been reading Scripture. I should not have suspected it before."

The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Owens' motion, and resulted: Yeas, 64; nays, 56. The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Senators.

Boles,	Haggard,	Robbins,
Burnett,	Moore,	Smith,
Cox,	Munday,	Spurr,
Dixon,	Price,	Vaughan.
Frederick,	Rigney,	

Representatives.

Adair,	Hogan,	Ratcliffe,
Anthony,	Jackson,	Read, J. B.,
Bascom,	Jefferson,	Reid, G. D.,
Bates,	Jesse,	Rudy,
Beckham,	Kehoe,	Russell,
Bingham,	Kuykendall,	Saunders,
Bradley,	Lenchman,	Scott,
Caldwell,	Lyles,	Sewell,
Cargile,	Madden, E. F.,	Sheets,
Carroll,	Merideth,	Stoll,
Cleary,	Meriwether,	Stone,
Coleman,	Owens,	Stuart,
Cutchen,	Parker,	Triplett,
Davazac,	Pennington,	Unthank,
Goe,	Perry,	Weddington,
Hamilton,	Powell,	Wells—64.
Hart,	Puckett,	

NAYS.

Senators.

Bruce,	Fogle,	Ogilvie,
Bush,	Garnett,	Peay,
Carpenter,	Green,	Sparks,
Caudill,	Hallam,	Taulbee,
Clarke,	Hays,	Walker.
Clement,	Martin,	
Elliott,	Moore,	

Representatives.

Bell,	Holloway,	Parker,
Binford,	Humphreys,	Payton,
Bradford,	Julian,	Peak,
Brasher,	Kimball,	Shaw,
Burnam,	Leech,	Simpson,
Carothers,	Lewis,	Talbott,
Clark,	Madden, J. O.,	Vincent,
Crain,	Mann,	Walton,
Green,	McClanahan,	Williams,
Harcourt,	Meade,	Walker,
Harris,	Moremen,	Wood—36.
Hill,	Odell,	
Hindman.	Offutt,	

Mr. Talbot offered a resolution providing for the appointment by the Chair of a committee of 12 members to devise some means for breaking the dead-lock.

Mr. Harris moved to lay this resolution on the table, which the caucus very promptly did by a vote of 76 yeas to 44 nays.

Mr. Burnam moved that the caucus adjourn until 7:30 o'clock Monday evening. The caucus refused to adjourn by a vote of 78 to 41.

During the taking of this vote some merriment was caused by a discussion between Kehoe and Burnam as to which of them should cast the vote of John D. Carroll, who was absent. Mr. Kehoe finally settled the matter by reading Mr. Carroll's proxy, which was as follows:

"I hereby authorize Mr. J. D. Kehoe to cast my vote for Mrs. A. B. Cook for Librarian, first, last and all the time.
"JOHN D. CARROLL."

The reading of this proxy was greeted with shouts of laughter.

A second ballot was now taken for United States Senator. During the roll-call a fight between two coons in the right-hand gallery interfered somewhat with the regular order of business, but a policeman chancing to be handy the pugilistic individuals were ejected and the ballot proceeded. A little later, Mr. Harcourt, who has been voting for Williams, cast his vote for Sweeney, which caused a slight flutter of excitement. The second ballot resulted: Williams 51, Blackburn 45, Sweeney 25.

On the third ballot Harcourt voted for Blackburn, and the result was: Williams 51, Blackburn 46, Sweeney 24. When the Chairman announced the vote the Blackburn men cheered enthusiastically.

Mr. Binford moved to adjourn till to-morrow evening.

Senator Sparr moved to amend by adjourning to Monday evening. The amendment was defeated, Mr. Harcourt voting with the majority against it. When his name was called he stated as he had been taking a little circuit and wanted to get back home, he would vote against adjournment. This statement was wildly cheered by the Williams men.

When the name of Mr. Pennington was called he said that his friend, from Spencer had been off fishing with the wrong bait. In order that he might get back to his hog and hominy he would vote no.

Mr. Owens said that as the vote against adjournment seemed to be controlled largely by a desire on the part of members to allow Mr. Harcourt to return to his first love, he asked unanimous consent for that gentleman to change his vote from Blackburn to Williams.

Mr. Harcourt responded that it was not merely a desire to change his vote he was after, he wanted to end the dead-lock. He had offered a resolution to break it by introducing new candidates. The caucus had defeated that, and now he was in favor of staying here all night trying to make a nomination. "What can we gain," said he, "by adjourning." A voice on the other side of the hall answered "time," which created a great uproar of merriment. The vote was taken on the motion to adjourn, and it was defeated, yeas, 16; nays, 103.

The roll for the fourth ballot was called, Mr. Harcourt returned to Williams, and the old result was read—Williams, 45; Blackburn, 45; Sweeney, 24. The caucus then, at 10 o'clock, adjourned till Monday evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTES.

Among the ladies present at the caucus to-night were Misses Katie and Elodie Helm, of Elizabethtown; Misses Katie and Coralie Walker, of Richmond; Miss Annie Cecil, of Danville; Miss Dora Apperson, of Little Rock, Ark.; Misses Lutie and Dorsey Stanton, Mrs. Frank Hughes, Misses Josie, Faith and Hope Casey, Miss Hallie Craddock, Miss Laura Craddock, Misses Nellie and Lizzie Pickett, Mrs. Mark Calmes, Miss Jessie Calmes, Mrs. Dr. Morris Evans, Mrs. James Welch, Mrs. Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, Miss Rose Stewart, of Frankfort; Miss Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling; Mrs. Judge Reed, of Mt. Sterling; Mrs. Wickliffe Chapman, of Frankfort; Misses Knott and Miss Cetta McElroy, of Lebanon; Judge and Mrs. Bigger, of Paducah; Mrs. Senator Robbins, of Lagrange; Miss Sallie Browning, Jacksonville, Ill.; Mrs. Pat McDonald, Miss Jennie McDonald, Miss Katie Bush, Misses Belle and Kate Sanders, Mrs. Crutcher, Mrs. Bush, Miss Susie Rodman, Mrs. Will Herndon, of Frankfort; Miss Fefnie Baby, of Canada; Mrs. Judge Beckner, of Winchester; Mr. and Mrs. Tom B. Ford and Miss Laura Ford, of Frankfort.

Col. J. A. Craft, of London, Ky., and Col. John Disamond, of Barboursville, Ky., were present at the caucus to-night.

Col. J. W. Bryan, of Covington, was an on-looker at the caucus.

The Louisville Home Guards were conspicuous for their absence at the caucus to-night.

Jack Long, of this city, who was on police duty at the Southern Expostion at Louisville, is doing night duty at the caucus. He has been clever and accommodating enough to deserve especial mention.

The walls of the House of Representatives are adorned with the life-sized paintings of four great men—Washington, Lafayette, Boone and President Taylor—and a conjecture on the direct descendants of these men, excluding Lafayette, who were present at the caucus last night, places the number at about twenty.

The Senate and House of Representatives chambers are entirely too small for the transaction of the public business. This is particularly noticeable at the caucus meetings, when the Senators and members are crowded into a hall not any larger than the Board of Councilmen's chamber in Louisville. The lobbies have not a seating capacity of more than forty people, and when the ladies desire to become observers of the proceedings, they are forced to take possession of the floor of the House.

Secretary of State McKenzie appeared on the floor of the caucus. Many members remarked that he would have made a most gallant race had he authorized the use of his name, and would probably have been the easiest compromise candidate in the field. Judge Reid, of the Superior Court, was a spectator at the caucus. The Senatorial situation is not simply a dead-lock; it is stagnation absolutely appalling. It is in fact a veritable "blind-pool." The sixty-sixth ballot, the last taken to-night, leaves the candidates where they have been for days. When this thing shall end no man knoweth. A Sweeney man told me this evening that he did not expect a nomination before April. "If Sweeney possesses anything," said he, "it is staying qualities. He has nothing to spend but his time and money, and he has plenty of both. As for Williams and Blackburn, they are both needed in Washington, and the sooner they go there the better, as neither of them will be commissioned by the Legislature to stay there for six years after March 4, 1885."

The caucus, in tabling Harcourt's resolution to-night, shuts out the possibility of a new candidate until that vote is reconsidered.

In conversation with a Williams man to-day he said: "I am satisfied a coolness has sprung up in Blackburn's ranks between those who really favor Joe and those who want Carlisle. Hallam's speech Tuesday night indicated that all is not lovely in that camp. I learn that Bradford, of Pendleton (friend of Carlisle supporting Blackburn), read the riot act Tuesday, and insisted that Blackburn, having had his day, ought to give way. Mr. Carlisle's men claim that a majority of Blackburn's vote is really made up of Carlisle's friends, and that they ought to have the right to say how the fight against Williams should be made. They are not willing to take Sweeney. It is very clear that the Carlisle men will strangle Blackburn at the first opportunity they see for bringing their favorite to the front."

In spite of this statement of disaffection among Blackburn's followers, I find his forces reserved and confident. They say that any former doubts they may have had of the ultimate success of their chief are now dispelled. So don't ask me who will win. I would rather have you ask me something easy. S. M. B.

BOTH HOUSES.

LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO LOUISVILLE—THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—The following is a copy of the bill which will be introduced by Mr. Madden into the House in a few days:

SECTION 1. That the following named persons, to-wit: ——— be and the same are hereby employed to prepare an act or acts for the assessment and collection of taxes in the city of Louisville, said act or acts to be such as in their judgment are proper or necessary, including back taxes.

SEC. 2. Said persons shall act in conjunction with the Mayor and City Attorney of said city in preparation of said act, and shall report to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky on or before the — day of —.

SEC. 3. In case of the failure or refusal of any of said persons named in the first section of this act to serve, the remainder of those named or a majority of said remainder shall fill said vacancy.

SEC. 4. Said persons so acting shall be paid by the city of Louisville the sum of $—— each upon the execution of the work herein provided for and the report of same to this body.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its completion.

Mr. Madden is still confined to his bed and can not use his limbs. His wife is attending to him.

After some local bills had been passed in

the House this morning, Mr. Stoll sought to call up the bill amending the charter of the Louisville Gas Company. There was objection to bringing the bill up, and Mr. Stoll withdrew his call. At the written request of Mr. Reed, Mr. Josiah Harris, Jr., was added to the Committee on County and City Courts. Mr. Stoll again called up his bill and succeeded. The bill provides that section 18 of act, entitled "An act to extend the charter of the Louisville Gas Company," approved Jan. 30, 1867, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "But nothing in this act shall be so construed as to exempt any of the property of said Louisville Gas Company from paying city taxes or from being assessed for that purpose, but it shall be the duty of the Assessor of the city of Louisville, from time to time, to assess all the property of said company for city purposes and taxation in the same manner as the real estate of individuals of said city is now assessed for taxation for city purposes, and all pipes, meters, mains and like property owned from time to time by said Louisville Gas Company shall be treated and assessed from time to time as real estate and pay taxes as such." The bill was passed.

The Senate resolution in regard to the investigation of insane asylums was passed.

Mr. Lewis offered a joint resolution increasing the sum appropriated for buying a flag from $25 to $42. It lies over for one day.

A bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Judiciary instructing the Clerk to buy 650 copies of Barber's Digest, at $10 per copy, and have them distributed to the Circuit Judges and other legal officials over the State. Consideration was postponed till February 13.

The Lexington Loan, Trust and Safe Deposit Company was incorporated after a little debate. Some of the members were afraid it contained special privileges. The committee explained that it had not.

A bill was passed allowing the Shelby railroad to issue bonds to the amount of $220,000, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

A bill was passed prohibiting the sale of liquor in Lee, Owsley, Jackson and Magoffin counties.

The Committee on Moral and Religious Institutions reported an important bill, the text of which is as follows:

WHEREAS, It is reported from reliable sources that the prisoners who are carried out of the penitentiary and worked on public works are exposed to all kinds of abuses and are worked in bad weather, and the per cent. of deaths among those who are worked out is more than five times of those within the prison walls: therefore,

First—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall hereafter be unlawful to hire any person convicted and confined in the State Penitentiary to any person or corporation to be worked or carried outside the walls of the State Penitentiary.

That all laws that come in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

That this act to be in force from and after its passage.

Without debate, the bill was referred to the Committee on State Prisons.

Both houses met in joint session, and a ballot was taken with the following result:

Williams	19	Sweeney	11
Blackburn	19	E. D. Standiford	12
Jas. B. McCreary	2	Carlisle	4
Bennett	13	W. S. Pryor	8
Alvin Duvall	1	Thomas L. Jones	1
T. R. McBeth	4	E. Polk Johnson	6
John R. Grace	2	John B. Clark	1

THE SENATE

was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M.

The following bills which originated in the House of Representatives were reported from the several committees to whom they had been referred and passed:

An act to amend Section 2, Article 18, Chapter 28 of the General Statutes.

An act to incorporate the Leathers' Store and Washington Turnpike Company, in Anderson county.

An act to declare Clark's river a navigable stream in certain counties.

An act to incorporate the Monticello and Albany Turnpike Company.

An act incorporating the Springfield Turnpike Road Company.

An act incorporating the Bowling Green and Green River Turnpike Company.

An act to fix the time and regulate the election of directors or other officers of certain turnpike roads in Washington county.

An act to incorporate the Woodbine and Cumberland Valley Telegraph and Telephone Company.

An act to incorporate the town of Buffalo, in Larue county.

An act to amend the charter so as to regulate, increase and define the jurisdiction of the Police Judge of Bedford, in Trimble county.

An act to amend section 11, chapter 30, of the General Statutes, with a substitute.

They passed bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles:

An act to amend chapter 92, title Revenue and Taxation, of the General Statutes.

An act to incorporate the Nicholas County Saving and Building Association.

An act to change the time for holding the quarterly courts of Lewis county.

They also concurred in a joint resolution in relation to the purchase of a flag for the State Capitol.

The hour for the execution of the joint order having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives to execute said order.

The Senate resumed business at 12:55 P. M.

Mr. Walton—A joint resolution in regard to Congressional action upon the subject of pleuro-pneumonia. Lies over one day.

The Senate adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

EUREKA!

How a Woman Found That She Was a Lord of Creation.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WHEELING, W. VA., Jan. 25.—Jane Catherine Payne and Mrs. Annie Hinton were married at Martinsburg, this State, yesterday, by Rev. John Longstreet.

The groom has been known for ten years in Martinsburg as a lady of correct habits, modest demeanor and marked intelligence and refinement, and has been Postmistress and kept a little store in the village known as Rest, thirteen miles from Martinsburg. From childhood she evinced remarkable business talent, and attaining years of maturity she engaged in commercial pursuits. No one in the vicinity is more favorably known. Living quietly and attending close to business, the neighbors gradually came to look upon the proprietress of the little store as an old maid. Judge of their astonishment when last Tuesday Jane Catherine appeared in Martinsburg and announced her conversion from the gentler to the sterner sex, purchased and arrayed herself in a suit of masculine habiliments, and stating her intention to marry a lady who for years has been her assistant in the store.

There had never been an occasion to doubt her femininity until a fortnight since she was led to visit Drs. McGuire & Love at Winchester. They performed a simple and painless operation, and announced to their patient that there could be no doubt of perfect masculinity and the ignoramuses who superintended her advent into the world deserved to be prosecuted for their stupidity which brought about the subsequent wearing of petticoats instead of trousers. She has no mustache or whiskers. Much confusion results in the community over this sudden change of sex.

WAY BELOW ZERO.

Many Points in the Buckeye State Experience the Coldest Weather On Record.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—While the thermometer here did not indicate such cold weather this morning as in the early part of the month, registering 4° above zero at the lowest, specials to the *Commercial Gazette* from various points in Ohio indicate the coldest weather ever known, the thermometer showing from 24 to 32° below zero early this morning.

CANADA'S COLDEST.

TORONTO, ONT., Jan. 25.—Last night was the coldest of the season in Canada, the thermometer ranging from 10° to 39° below.

AT DAYTON, O.

DAYTON, Jan. 25.—The weather here is the coldest in the history of the city. At 6 and 7 A. M. it indicated from 14° to 28° in various localities.

IMPEDED BY STORM.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Last night's storm interfered greatly with railroad travel.

Philadelphia Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The committee of one hundred to-day indorsed Samuel G. King (Dem.) for Mayor, John Hunter (Rep.) for Tax Receiver, and Furman Shepard (Dem.) for City Solicitor. Hunter and King are candidates for re-election. The Democrats indorsed Hunter's nomination. The committee have decided to conduct an aggressive and vigorous campaign.

INTO ETERNITY.

Snyder and Anderson, the Murderous Firm Who Took Van Wye's Life in Posey County,

Pay the Penalty of Their Crime at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, By Hanging.

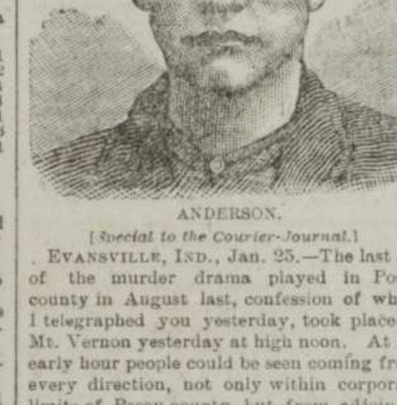
Thousands of People, Drawn by Morbid Curiosity, Witness the Ghastly Spectacle.

Full Particulars of the Crime Which Furnished the People the Day's Exhibition.

CONFESSION OF THE CRIMINALS



SNYDER.



ANDERSON.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 25.—The last act of the murder drama played in Posey county in August last, confession of which I telegraphed you yesterday, took place at Mt. Vernon yesterday at high noon. At an early hour people could be seen coming from every direction, not only within corporate limits of Posey county, but from adjoining counties.

Both prisoners slept better last night than any time since incarceration, retiring at 10 o'clock and not awaking until 5 this morning. At breakfast Anderson ate heartily, while Snyder had no appetite. At 9:30 Revs. Asbury and Wunzel entered the cells. Ten minutes later Sheriff Hays entered and read their death warrants, both listening attentively, but without emotions. At 10:40 Snyder was brought down into the hall of the jail and shaved. At 11:30 the Sheriff and Rev. Asbury, followed by Snyder and ex-Sheriff Porter, of White county, Ill., and Marshal Paul, then Rev. Wunzel and Anderson, followed by ex-Sheriff Crunk, of Posey, and Deputy Sheriff Stinett, Drs. Pearce and Ramsey, and Sheriffs from Warrick, Gibson, Knox, Ind., White and Gallatin counties.

In this manner they proceeded to the scaffold, which had been erected in a small inclosure at the rear of the jail. After prayers and singing by both prisoners and clergy the condemned men were prepared for the launch into the great unknown. The knots were adjusted by Dr. Pearce and Sheriff Hays, and the black caps placed by Paul and Crunk.

Sheriff Hays, at 11:50,

PULLED THE TRIGGER,

and with a slight thud and with no contortions the bodies dropped into the air below the platform.

Anderson's pulse failed entirely in nine and one-half minutes, Snyder's in ten, the latter's going to 140 the second minute, then gradually decreasing; Anderson's nominal until the third minute, then growing feebler. At 12 precisely both were pronounced dead, and three minutes later the bodies were cut down and sent to an undertakers, where the remains for three hours were viewed by thousands.

The crime for which these men suffered death is, without an exception, the most heartless on record. It was not their intention at first to commit the deed for which they to-day suffered the death penalty, but their plans could not be carried out without the murder of their victim. As will be seen by their confessions, Snyder accuses Anderson of throwing away the murdered man's hat. Since, he has admitted that he took the hat from Anderson and threw it in the cornfield. This also corresponds with the statement made by the latter. Anderson further says that their idea at first was only to rob Van Wye, but this was found to be impracticable without the other crime of murder. Anderson says that the night before the deed was committed he and Van Wye walked up the street and took a seat in the doorway of the First National Bank. That just previous to this Snyder had said to Anderson he must get Van Wye out on one of the back streets and make some excuse for leaving him, when he would approach with his coat turned wrong side out and rob him. This Anderson positively refused to do, and then it was made up to rob him if they could get Van Wye to go in a swimming; and that after the two had come out of the water and all three sat on a log near the river bank Snyder winked to Anderson to hit Van Wye with the club which Snyder had cut, as he said to the murdered boy, for a walking stick. Snyder, of the three being the elder and promoter of the scheme, is more to blame than his comrade, who to-day with him suffered the extreme penalty of the law. If all is true that is said of Anderson, he has some of the worst blood in him in Posey county. It is rumored that he is the son of Hume Redmon, the wife murderer, who suffered death at the hands of an outraged people, who broke into the jail of Vanderburgh county, and, because they could not get away with him successfully, killed him on the streets of Evansville rather than he should escape their vengeance.

THE CRIME.

About the 10th of August there came to Mt. Vernon a young man named Van Wye, from Clayville, Webster county, Ky. He was about 19 years of age, commonly dressed, and had the appearance of a green farmer boy. For several days he visited the saloons and dives of Mt. Vernon, and showed up a pretty healthy roll, intimating that it was much larger than it really was. He called at the store on Wednesday of Rosenbaum Bros., of that place, and requested to be allowed to leave his money in their safe, as he said he had been robbed of $13. The money, on being counted, $18, was placed in an envelope and put in the safe. The next day, however, he called for his money, and that was the last that the Rosenbaums saw of him. On Friday a gentleman coming down the railroad saw blood on some cornstalks and evidences of a scuffle. He also noticed where the weeds had been trampled down and a path made through them leading to the river. At the water's edge he found a small black neck-tie covered with blood. These indications were reported to the town officials, and the river was dragged that and the following day, but nothing was discovered. On Sunday evening Tobe Miller, a fisher, while putting out his lines, discovered a body on the shore that had evidently been washed there. He immediately notified the officials, and when they arrived the body was recognized as that of young Van Wye. His throat was found cut from ear to ear, completely severing the jugular vein, his head showing evidences of having been struck with a club. On Monday a young fellow named Burt Campbell and Snyder and Anderson were arrested for the crime. Campbell was afterwards released, as the acknowledgment of the two latter that they had committed the crime alone clears him.

Snyder afterward withdrew his plea of guilty and was tried, and notwithstanding so great was the feeling at the time, he was eloquently and ably defended by Hon. Milt Pearce and Mr. J. E. Owen. Upon a verdict of guilty, Anderson also came in court and pleaded guilty, and the sentence was then awarded them that has been so fatally carried out to-day.

Of the two boys hung here to-day, the difference, if any, is in favor of the elder, Snyder, who is about twenty-three years of age, although he claims not to be of age. He seems to feel most keenly of the two the fateful position in which he was placed. Yet when he made his confession to your correspondent, the same want of human feeling was discernible in both.

Snyder was born near New Haven, Ill., and, as he says, came to Mt. Vernon when a little bit of a fellow. He says he recollects a man now living here, and at that time a resident of Mt. Vernon, named Gus or George Scheiber. This would at least make him in his twenty-third year. Neither of the murderers are over 5 feet 6 inches high, but Snyder is the stouter of the two, sallow complexion, nearly black eyes, with a cast in one of them; hair coarse and of the same color. After being introduced into the corridor of the jail in which their cells are, both man approached your correspondent, each holding out a hand, with a "How do you do?" Snyder was the first after that to break the silence by asking: "Do you want to take our confessions together?" Getting a reply that they were wanted separately, he seated himself on a little box outside of his cell and commenced.

SNYDER'S CONFESSION.

"I was born in or near New Haven, Ills., and first came to Mt. Vernon when I was a little feller. I guess I remember a man named Gus Scheiber. I stayed here until the war was nearly over, when I was tuk back to Illinois by a feller named Dave Abscher. Me and my mother lived with him maybe two or three years and then I went to stay with a feller named Funkhauser, near Carmi, Ills., and lived with him about five years, until he died, and then I just worked around, first one place and then another. Then I went back to New Haven, to an uncle of mine named Jasper Smith, and here I found my mother, and stayed with him until I came here about two years ago. I first worked here for John Gregory in his livery stable, and then for the Rosenbaums, and have been working at odd jobs ever since until I met Van Wye, which was on the Thursday before we killed him. I found him running around on the streets with Tom Campbell. I asked Tom who he was, and he said he was his cousin. He showed us—me and the boys—some money. This was done at Jake Niederest's saloon, on the levee. This was some time in the morning. I went to dinner, and didn't see Van any more until that night, when I again seen him at Jake Niederest's. I didn't stay long at Jake's, but went up town to Maude Davis' and stayed there until about 11 o'clock, when I went home with Burnett Campbell, Tom's brother. I came up town pretty early next morning and saw Van Wye on the street. I talked to him a few minutes, and then went to Rosenbaum's to see if I could get any work there that morning. There wasn't anything for me to do, and I went back to Niederest's, and was playing a game of cards when Johnny (that's this feller) came in and wanted me to go down and go in a swimmin' with him. As we were going to the river, we seen Van Wye on the Hominy mill bridge. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock. Van hollered at us and asked Johnny where he was agoin'. Johnny said, 'In a swimmin'.' Van said, 'Hold on, I'll go with you.' Johnny said, 'All right, come on.' When we got to the river Johnny and I went in; the other fellow wouldn't go. When we got through we all three started up town. While we was goin' Johnny and Van Wye got to scufflin', and then they got mad and clinched. When they fell Johnny was on top, and he raised up and picked up a club and hit Van Wye on the head. Van Wye said, when Johnny struck him, "Quit, John, quit," and that's all he said. I was sittin' on a log, about four or five feet away, I guess, when Johnny hit him. I raised up and went over to them and held Van Wye while Johnny

CUT HIS THROAT.

We then took him to the river, Jonny carrying his feet and I carrying his head and shoulders. When we got him there I got on him and rode him into the river about seven or eight feet, and held him under. Then we started up-town, and when we got to where his hat was Johnny took it, and then went on up to the public road and stopped to rest. Then we got up and climbed over the fence, and Johnny threw the knife away. We went out into the meadow until we got to another public road, and here we divided the money. I took $10 ann Johnny $8. Then we went home and got our dinners. We both live in the same house. After dinner we came up-town and I went to Rosengarde's and got the $10-bill changed. I bought two five-cent cigars, one for me and one for Johnny. Do you want me to tell any more of that?

"Well, this is gettin' it down purty fine, ain't it, Johnny?"

"You bet it is; that's the way to tell it; that's the way I want mine taken. Well, go ahead. I want to tell the truth. I hain't got long to live, and there ain't no use in lying about it now. Well, then we went into Wirebrunell's and got us another cigar apiece. Then we went down the street to Ike Kahn's, and then went up to Maude Davis'. There I treated to a bottle of beer, and then I went home to supper. After that, I came up to Gus Scheiber's and stayed there a half an hour, and then went back to Maude Davis' and was there an hour or two, when I went to bed. On Saturday I just knocked around town. I don't remember I done anything in particular, except gettin' a load of wood hauled."

Here Snyder's statement was interrupted by the entrance of a couple of German ministers, who asked the young men how they felt and if they had any fears of death; to which they both replied that they did not think they had, as they believed that God had forgiven them, if nobody else had.

After the departure of the reverend gentlemen, Snyder resumed, saying: "I just knocked around town all that day. I didn't spend any of money except for cigars. I didn't drink any. I never followed drinkin'. Sunday, the day they found Van Wye, I hired a horse and buggy, and me and Jim McAllister, a son of old Tyler McAllister that lives over in Illinois, went to a picnic at Irwin's, about three miles from here, I guess. We didn't stay there long, but drove to Miller's meeting-house. We stayed there about an hour, and then we went to Farmersville and got our dinners, and I had my horse fed. After that we came back to town. In the afternoon I went to see my girl and stayed with her until supper time, when I put up the horse and went to my supper. Then I went down town and to the river, where they had just found Van Wye. I only took just a look at him and went up to Gus Scheiber's. Next morning Johnny and Tom Campbell was arrested, and in about half an hour they arrested me, and have been in jail ever since."

ANDERSON'S STORY.

Snyder gave a sigh of relief as he closed his narrative, expressing a "thank-God-that's-off-my-mind" sort of feeling, and as he got up from his seat Anderson took his place. The latter has a much more youthful look than even his age would suggest, with not an unpleasant face any more than you see daily on the streets. He was anxious to go into all the minute details of his life within his remembrance, and as your correspondent was here for that purpose let him have his way, but much of which is here omitted. He said:

"I was born in Mt. Vernon, and I believe I passed my last birthday in this jail. It was either the 25th or 17th of December. I don't know which, nor do I know whether I was 20 or 21."

Anderson said that he commenced to go to school when he was six years old, and that he kept that and playing "hookey" up, as he termed it, for about nine years.

"It was during the cholera time while we were living in Belleville (the Hell's Half-acre of Mt. Vernon), that my father left my mother and me and went down South, he said, to get out stave timber for Sam Nelson. I was still going to school and blacking boots when not there. When I left school I went to George Henry's barber-shop and stayed there about two years, blacking boots. There's one thing I want to tell you: I took all my money home to my mother, to help support her when my father was away. My father came home while me and mother were living in the Nick Mills house. Father left us again, when we moved to the Burnett place. He told us he had an engagement, and went South again, boating timber. I used to run away from school, and the teacher and my mother would catch me and make me go back. When I didn't go to school the teacher would come to the house and ask if I was sick. This is the way they would catch me playing hooky. I used to drive a delivery wagon for W. L. Schneur. I have always been imposed on. While working for Schneur, there was a boy named Abe Shryock who was always cursing and beating me. I never wanted to fight him, for I don't like to fight. Shryock one night waited to whip me—he kept me at the mill until nearly dark. I waited until I got a good chance to get away, then I pushed him down and ran, but he chased me all the way home with a knife, trying to cut me. He never troubled me after that. I afterward worked for Mr. James Ridenour. He's the man that I first told about me and Snyder doing the killing—it was because I thought they was going to hang me, and I put it all on him. It was while working for Nesker that I got to running around these mean houses. I joined the Church about two years ago, and I wish now I'd stuck to it. I wouldn't have been in this trouble now if I had. Campbell got me to do it. I used to go to Maude Davis' to see a girl named Grace Arlington, but that wasn't her real name; her name was Decker, and she was from Evansville. I also went with Lizzie McCoy and Flo Davis. I got acquainted with Katie Bates about nine months ago, and she was my girl at the time of the murder. These women are all of the ill-shaped class, and belonged to Maude Davis' house. I first met Van Wye at Davis', but I didn't know him. I went down to Neiderest's one night about a week after this with Burt Campbell. Burt's his cousin, and he gave me an introduction to him. Me and Van Wye talked over there. Campbell and Snyder and Van Wye and me sat down and played a game of cards. On Wednesday, that is the day, two days

BEFORE WE KILLED HIM,

I met him at Niederest's, after I had got through work at the cooper-shop of John Miller's. He asked me to go to Maude Davis' with him. We went in the back way, and stayed about a half hour, and came out. In some way we saw Snyder, and Van Wye asked me what sort of a feller he was. I told him he was a first-class feller as far as I knew. I hadn't went with him long then. Van said "that he didn't know whether Zack was a feller like Campbell or not." Campbell said "he was a pretty hard bat." I said I didn't think he was; he'd never said no bad things to me. He then asked me what I thought of Tom Campbell. Then he told me about some one getting some money from him. This talk was had while we were going from Maude Davis' to go in swimming. That was a Wednesday he asked me to go in a swimming with him. We went down and went in. When Van Wye took off his clothes he put his pocketbook in one of his stockings. I didn't take off my shirt until I got to the edge of the water. I was afraid of getting sunburnt. After we got through swimming we came back up town, and I didn't see him any more that day. Next day (Thursday) he came up to Scheiber's after me. We bought a water-melon and some cigars, and took them back of John Nouseli's and sat on a log and ate the melon. He got to talking to me about my girl, Katie Bates. He said he had more money than I did. I said he didn't. He told me to show up my pocketbook, and he would show his. I pulled mine out and showed $6—a $5 and $1. He pulled out a little and showed me, and said there was $40 there. I told him that it looked mighty little [illegible] $40. He asked me to go in partnership with him, and go up to Henderson and get a show. He was telling me of some of his tricks that he had done and could do. I then left him, and don't believe I saw him any more that day. Friday morning mother told me to get up and take father's breakfast down to the shop to him; he was working at Miller's. I told her to let me lay in bed a little while longer, that I was sleepy. I got up, however, and took his breakfast to him and asked him did he wanted me to go to work. He asked me if I had enough hoop poles split and shaved. I told him, 'Yes, sir, enough for that week.' He then asked me to turn the grindstone for him while he sharpened his tools. Then he told me to go home and get up some wood. I said I would directly. I then went to Niederest's saloon. Snyder was settin' there playing cards when I went in. I asked him to let's go down and take a wash off, I was so dirty. We went under the hominy mill warehouse and saw James Van Wye sittin' there. He asked me where I was going. I told him we was going in swimming, and asked him if he wouldn't go 'long. He said 'Yes.' He went along up with us. We all sat down on a log. Just then the 'Dexter' passed up the river. Van Wye asked me for my knife to make a peg to go in his breeches for his galluses, and then me and Snyder went in swimming. Van Wye wouldn't go in. When me and Snyder came out we got into a racket with him. He struck at me three times and then he clinched me and threw me down, but I got up and hit him with a club, and then me and Snyder done the work there and put him in the river." Here Anderson's statement is precisely the same as Snyder's, only Anderson stayed all that night at Davis'. Saturday he knocked about town, and on Sunday he went to the base ball ground and stayed there nearly all day. He was sitting in Scherber's door when Van Wye's body was found. "I didn't go near it. When they found it I got weak in the knees. The boys asked me to go down, but I couldn't stand it. I went home as soon as I could get there after they found the body. I was peddling beans on Monday when they arrested me. Bill Hoag put his hand on my shoulder in Schuller's mill and said he wanted me. I said all right, sir. And then he brought me up pretty near to the jail and turned me over to Ridenour."

M'LAIN'S HANGING.

A MURDERER IS BROUGHT TO SAVANNAH FOR SAFE-KEEPING.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 25.—David McLain, who had been in the Chatham jail several months under conviction of murder, was taken to Charlton county for sentence. He was brought back to Savannah for safe-keeping. The prisoner was sentenced by Judge M. L. Mermon to be hanged on the 7th of next March. He will be kept in close confinement in the Chatham-county jail until the 6th of that month, when he will be taken to Charlton county, and on the following day his execution will take place on the lands of John Brooks, about one mile west of Trader's Hill, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

When the condemned man arrived at the jail he saluted the guards and smiled, and seemingly was pleased that he was again in secure quarters. He intimated that he had been in the main well treated by the officers from Charlton county, but that he did not like the idea of having an iron collar around his neck, to which was attached a long chain, and that he thought the authorities there might have permitted him to converse with some of his people. The prisoner was returned to the cell which he occupied previous to his departure, and in a short time was studying his catechism. Sunday before last he was baptized by Rev. James E. L. Holmes, pastor of the Baptist church on Chippewa square.

Slugger Sullivan at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Fifty policemen were detailed this morning to preserve order on Sullivan's arrival. His reception was a grand ovation. Six thousand admirers greeted the great slugger, and fully 1,000 boys followed the carriages up the street, trying to keep pace with the horses and cheering all the way. The Palace Hotel was besieged by a crowd desirous of paying their respects to the muscular Bostonian. The attendance this evening was spoiled by ticket speculation. Only 4,000 were present. The combination's sparring was a disappointment. They leave Wednesday for Oregon. On their return they play at the Grand Opera-house a week and then go South to Texas and New Orleans, reaching New York the 1st of May.

THE TRADE WORLD.

The Market In Wall Street Opens Active and Firm, But Soon Suffers a Relapse.

The Pacifics Are Unable to Stand the Pressure, and Take a Downward Turn.

The Trouble Growing Out of Rumors that the Iowa Pool Refuses to Make Rates.

At Chicago Wheat Takes a Drop, Corn is Neglected and Provisions Advance Twenty Per Cent.

WALL-STREET PANIC RUMORS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The bears had the best of the day on the stock market. Stocks were a little stronger at the opening than last night, but the persistent drooping of Pacifics soon told on the whole list, and after the first hour the market went off fractionally until the afternoon, when there was a sharp decline by reason of a report from Chicago that the Iowa pool had been unable to agree on any basis of rates that would be acceptable to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road. It was not at any time supposed that this failure to agree would result in disastrous rate-cutting by roads doing business between the Missouri river and Colorado, but the report induced a general disposition to unload even first-class stocks, and to that extent Mr. Gould's plans of sustaining the market seemed to be frustrated. They were evident sellers all day of long stocks on the rallies. These sales, it is supposed, were made by bears, who followed Mr. Gould for the purpose of making a turn. They had the effect of encouraging the short interest, and confident predictions were made of a lower market next week. There were also offsetting rumors that a pool clique has been formed to purchase all dividend paying stocks offered at present figures, and that there is a large pool in Pacifics to put the price of preferred stock down to fifty. The situation has not been more uncertain for weeks.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

WHEAT TAKES A DROP, CORN IS NEGLECTED AND PROVISIONS GO UP, ADVANCING TWENTY PER CENT.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—There was a rumor to-day—probably a false one, too—that there was a stock panic at New York, and that things were again getting in very bad shape on Wall street. This story, industriously circulated before and on the call, caused May wheat here to break down from 99⅛c to 99c. It closed at this latter figure, while bets had been freely made that it would sell up to 99⅝c. May wheat closed last night at 98c, and the night before at about 96⅝c. While it was not fair that the poor bulls should have been robbed of even a little of their success by false rumors, an advance of 2½c in forty-eight hours in wheat in such times as these ought to satisfy them. Especially ought this to be the case, considering that in their short 48 hours they have completely turned the tables upon their adversaries, the "bears," who are now "doing the walking."

The receipts were small to-day, only 43 cars of wheat and 189 of corn; of these, 109 graded No. 2. Word was received from New York that there was a pretty good inquiry for wheat for shipment, and that about twenty boat-loads had been taken. Then the cables, for a wonder, and for the first time in a very long while, were better. All these were bullish influences, but counted as nothing compared to the wild and sudden alarm which appeared to have fallen upon all the wheat shorts. They began buying leisurely in the morning, but as Poole, Kent & Co., the Adamses, Hobbs, McCormick, Kennett & Day were buying long wheat right alongside of the shorts, and as there was a tendency to buy any way, prices very soon advanced. At 99c all attempts to get in the short wheat leisurely and in good order were abandoned. It became a scramble. Brego, who has been a determined bear and preached 80-cent wheat and who has sold on a great scale, became a buyer. He took one lot of 250,000 bushels at 99c from Gilford, who sold for Rouse, the Baltimore man, and kept on bidding. Lester began buying and all the shorts indiscriminately. Despite a vast selling in big lots May wheat at 1 o'clock, when the regular board closed, stopped at 99½c. Then followed the rumors from New York and the easing up on the call. The curb was 99c.

"The farmers in the West," says W. T. Baker, "have sold their wheat. The winter wheat markets are decreasing their stocks. There is less winter wheat left than there was last year at this time by a good deal. There is a big stock of spring wheat at Chicago, but this is because most of it came from the new Northwestern country, where the farmers, needing money, marketed their crops just as quick as they harvested them. The operators here and elsewhere have been selling wheat down because Northern Pacific and Oregon and Transcontinental were going to pieces. It will have to stop, and has stopped. The foreign market, well the foreign market never pays any more for our wheat than it is compelled to."

Corn was, compared with wheat, dull and heavy. It did not sell up to 59¼ for May, but closed to-night at 58⅛@58⅜. "Corn," said a trader who sticks to the corn all the while, "was neglected. There are corn days and wheat days. For some reason or other the former was neglected, perhaps because a good many of the corn bulls are wheat bears. They were too much exercised over their shorts in the big pit to trouble about the movement of prices in the smaller one."

Provisions led the advance of 20c over last night, and sold up to $16 35. Then nearly all the advance of the day was lost. On the Call, however, there was a recovery, and at the close was $16 27½. Lard followed pork up and down, opening at $9 40 for May and closing at $9 35.

"There is no manipulation, as is supposed," said a packer. "The manufacturers, from Armour down, have been deceived in this hog crop. It is marvelous that this should be so; but, nevertheless, it is true. They began packing sparingly and bending all their energies to breaking the hog market. Whatever they manufactured and sold was at a loss. The situation is now simply this: The packers refuse to sell at present prices either to the shorts or to the cash brokers. This is all there is in the advance. The cash brokers will tell you that they can't fill their orders here. Prices will, I believe, advance until pork is abreast of hogs. To-day the best quality of packing hogs is at $6 70, and for thirty days the packers here bent all energies to getting the price of hogs down to $4. The most annoying thing about it all is that hogs keep advancing all the while faster than product."

"What led the packers astray?"

"The corn crop promised well, but failed at the last moment. It could not have been foreseen."

COMMERCIAL CRASHES.

Joseph Kuhn, a Detroit Banker, Surprises His Patrons by a Sudden Suspension.

DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 25.—Joseph Kuhn, who has done business in this city for the past 30 years as a private banker, money-lender, real estate and steamship agent, has suspended. His customers are mainly among the German working-people, of whom great numbers had deposits with him. The assets are estimated at $125,000 in solid property. The liabilities are as yet unknown, but it is feared are much greater. Kuhn always had the reputation of being wealthy, and has handled millions of dollars. He now declares he shall sacrifice every dollar if necessary to meet his creditors. The failure occasions great surprise.

A PAYING BREAK.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH., Jan. 25.—K. M. Cheek, proprietor of a novelty store in this city, made an assignment last night for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities, $8,500; assets, $900. He had only been in business here a few months.

CINCINNATI EMBARRASSMENTS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The schedule in the assignment of Isaac Ries shows liabilities of $124,000; assets not known.

The creditors of Black & Co., publishers, have proposed an extension of two years, with interest, on the basis of full payment. The firm has accepted the proposition, and the assignment will be erased.

A COTTON MILL CLOSED.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., Jan. 25.—Van Scykler's cotton mill has stopped work, being financially embarrassed. The indebtedness is $70,000. The assets are the mill property, valued at $80,000, and the stock. Eighty hands have been discharged.

KENTUCKY INTELLIGENCE.

Representative Joseph B. Read Sustains a Painful Fracture of the Hip From a Fall On the Ice.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY BY FIRE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—Who in Louisville, or throughout the State where he is so well known, will not read with the deepest pang of regret and sympathy, whatever may have been their personal relations, that Hon. Joseph B. Read, the Representative from the Fifth Louisville district, met with an accident this morning from which it is believed he will never fully recover. He was walking along the icy sidewalk in front of Mr. Will Saffell's, whose residence adjoins the Meriwether Hotel, when he slipped and fell with his full weight on his right hip. He gave a cry of excruciating agony, which brought to his side a number of his friends, who picked him up and carried him into the Meriwether Hotel. Dr. E. E. Hume was then called, and with the aid of a number of the many doctors in the Legislature, the leg was examined and the thigh found to be broken just about two inches and a half below the hip joint. It is a fracture from which Mr. Read, at his time of life, nearly 60 years, must suffer intense agony, but his fortitude has been greatly praised by his friends, who called at his bedside to-day and found him pleasantly talking of his legislative business, and asked that his bills be looked over and passed as rapidly as possible, even while wincing and writhing under the agonizing pains. He is now resting as easy as could be expected. His wife has been telegraphed for.

The thermometer registered 16° below zero last night, but the weather at noon to-day had moderated greatly. Night before last Henry Weitzel, son of Lewis Weitzel, was picked up in the streets in a condition nearly frozen to death. He may recover.

Gen. Fayette Hewitt, State Auditor, who fell on the ice and broke his ankle, is much better, and it is thought he will be out on crutches in a few days, but will not recover altogether from his fracture for a month or more.

MT. STERLING.

MARY KAMPER FALLS ASLEEP IN FRONT OF THE FIRE AND AWAKES TO FIND HERSELF ENVELOPED IN FLAMES.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

MT. STERLING, Jan. 25.—Mary Kamper, of color, was painfully burned yesterday. She had been suffering with toothache, and had taken a dose of morphine. While sitting in a chair and leaning on a table in front of the fire, she fell asleep, to be awakened by flames licking her in the face and burning her all over. She died this morning at 8 o'clock.

M. McClosky was badly burned trying to put out the fire.

LEWISBURG.

THE GREATER PART OF THE VILLAGE CONSUMED BY FIRE—LOSS NOT STATED.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 25.—About 2 o'clock this morning a fire occurred at Lewisburg, in this county, which destroyed the store-house and stock of general merchandise belonging to Harrold & McReynolds, the store-room of G. R. Beall, the drug-store of Hines & Rector and the large dry-goods house and ware-room of W. L. Yarbrough. Yarbrough and Hines & Rector saved most of their stock. Yarbrough was the only one insured. The fire originated in a barber-shop over Harrold & McReynolds' store.

KILLING A HUSBAND.

A Family Fight, in Which the Head of the Family Was Slain.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

ELGIN, ILL., Jan. 25.—One year ago William Coombs, a well-to-do and well-known English farmer living just west of this city, married a Mrs. Green, who came into this neighborhood from Chicago, claiming to be a widow, with one child. The woman was looked upon as an adventures by Coombs' acquaintances, who advised against the alliance. Coombs had been twice married, his first wife dying, and he having procured a divorce from his second wife about two years ago. He was the father of a number of children, five of whom, with the third wife's daughter, were living with the couple. The couple have not lived harmoniously together, although until to-day there had been no open rupture.

This afternoon while the children were at school Coombs and his wife got into an altercation in which a butcher knife came into play. The husband was killed and the wife was badly injured, and, it is thought, will die. Mrs. Coombs claims that her husband assaulted her, leaving her for dead, and cut his own throat. From the appearance of the house, a terrible struggle is apparent, and all the circumstances point to the killing of Coombs by his wife.

TEMPORARILY DISPOSED OF.

The United States Court at Philadelphia Refuse to Grant an Injunction in the Telephone Suits at Present.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Judges McKennack, Butler and Nixon, in the United States Circut Court, for the time being have disposed of the application for a preliminary injunction asked for by the American Bell Telephone Company to restrain the Overland Telephone companies of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey from using the transmitter and receiver of telephone instruments, alleged to be infringements on the Bell patent. Judge McKennack said that inasmuch as a case was pending in New York, which had nearly reached a conclusion, and which involved the same question, he and his colleagues would decline for the present to grant a decision upon the application. The court was of the opinion that it would be better to see what disposition would be made of the New York case before any order was made in the present case. It was, however, intimated that if any unnecessary delay should occur in concluding the New York case, the court would render a decision upon the present application.

LABOR MATTERS.

A Strike of Spinners Likely at Fall River, Mass.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 25.—Secretary Howard, of the spinners' union, says the probabilities are that there will be a strike if the employers persist in the reduction of wages. About 20,000 people are employed in the mills here.

NOTICE OF A REDUCTION.

SALMON FALLS, N. H., Jan. 25.—The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company gives notice of a reduction in wages.

WAGES REDUCED.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The wages of job hands at Waltham watch factory have been reduced from 5 to 60 per cent. The heavier reductions are due to the special and experimental nature of some jobs.

A Fatal Mistake.

MORRISTOWN, PA., Jan. 25.—Sadee McElroy, a patient at the insane asylum, died to-day from the effects of carbolic acid, given by an attendant in mistake for cough medicine.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief,

The Cheapest and Best Medicine

FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD

CURES AND PREVENTS

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Diphtheria, Influenza, Difficult Breathing.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

Looseness, Diarrhea, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to the directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PAIN IN THE CHEST, BACK OR LIMBS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, COLD CHILLS AND AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA,

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Fever and Ague

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE

Great Blood Purifier,

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

Scrofulous or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the LUNGS OR STOMACH, SKIN OR BONES, FLESH OR NERVES, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Headache, Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, White Swellings, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Eruptions on the Body and Face, Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Sores, Ulcers, etc., cured by Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent. Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, Etc.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperients Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"FALSE AND TRUE,"
"RADWAY ON IRRITABLE URETHRA,"
"RADWAY ON SCROFULA,"

And others relating to different classes of diseases.

☞ READ "FALSE AND TRUE." ☜

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church st., New York. ☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. RADWAY'S old established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are false Resolvents, Relief and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

feGTuTh&Sa&wly

TONQUIN BLOCKADED

By the French, Who Will See That the Chinese Import No Contraband Goods.

The Remains of Herr Lasker Received at Bremen Haven With Much Ceremony.

Vienna All Torn Up Over the Murder of a Detective by a Socialist Emissary.

The French Prevent an American Naval Officer Landing at Tamatave—Affairs in Egypt

OTHER FOREIGN MATTERS.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Admiral Counselor telegraphs that he established a blockade of Tonquin, preventing the entry of materials contraband to war. Legitimate trade is unmolested. The French expedition south against the insurgents was successful.

Placards proclaiming hostility to foreigners are posted throughout Hoi How. A mob recently attacked a foreigner, who took refuge in the British Consulate. The Chinese officials have taken precaution against a recurrence of such demonstrations. Canton river is open to navigation.

AUSTRIA.

DETECTIVE BLOCH ASSASSINATED BY A SOCIALIST WORKMAN, WHO IS ARRESTED.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—Detective Bloch, going to his home in Floridsdorf yesterday, was shot dead. The assassin, who is apparently a workingman, was secured by the police. A dynamite bomb, a revolver and a poisoned dagger were found with the assassin. One citizen aiding in the arrest was shot twice by the murderer, who also attempted to explode the bomb to kill himself and captors. Bloch recently arrested one of the suspected assassins of Police Commissary Klubeck. Several arrests were made in connection with that crime, including Schaffhausen, a leading socialist workman, and William and Joseph Till, brothers.

The assassin refuses to make a statement. He is unknown to the police, and is believed to be a foreign emissary. The dynamite cartridge which he threw down when arrested failed to explode because the ground upon which he threw it was soft.

The debate has begun in the lower house of Parliament upon the motion declaring German the State language. Great interest is excited.

EGYPT.

KHARTOUM IN NO IMMEDIATE DANGER OF STARVATION—GEN. GORDON'S MISSION.

CAIRO, Jan. 25.—Col. Coetlogon writes that there is food enough at Khartoum to last 6,000 men five months, and the usual grain supply is arriving.

Gen. Gordon is conferring with the civil and military authorities of Egypt and England.

The mission of Gen. Gordon is to effect the complete evacuation of Soudan, inclusive of Khartoum. The Khedive has appointed him Governor of Soudan, with full powers, and has strongly advised him to take measures to secure the safety of civilians and Europeans. The Khedive has summoned to Cairo Ameer Abdel Shakoor, son of the late Sultan of Darfour, and offered to cede him the Province of Darfour on condition that freedom of commerce should be maintained and the slave trade suppressed, promising that he would not be required to pay a tribute. Abdel Shakoor intimated that he would probably accept the offer.

Gen. Gordon shares fully Gen. Boring's views in regard to the necessity of withdrawal from Khartoum as the sole alternative. Gen. Gordon is willing to recommend the retention of Soudan, and if Great Britain will pay for its reconquest, will undertake to govern the country.

MADAGASCAR.

AN AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER PREVENTED BY THE FRENCH FROM LANDING AT TAMATAVE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Madagascar advices state that the Captain of the United States steamer Brooklyn, when at Tamatave, started to visit the town in the ship's boat, but was prevented from landing. He declined to land in a French boat.

Queen Ranavalona, in her coronation speech, said: "I shall prove myself a soldier, ever ready to defend the land of our ancestors."

The Paris *Temps* denies the truth of the report that the French bombarded Mourondava, Madagascar, because the surrounding houses were flying the British and American flags.

GERMANY.

A LIBELOUS BOOK SEIZED—ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF HERR LASKER.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—A book containing a series of bitter articles upon Berlin society, first appearing in the *Nouvelle Revue*, Paris, has been seized in this city. The articles are grossly libelous on the Emperor, Imperial family and German Ministry. The book causes great irritation at the German court.

The Emperor held a brilliant reception yesterday. The Emperor's health is re-established. This morning the Emperor received various officials, who came to present all verbal reports.

A dispatch from Bremer Haven says the steamship Neckar, from New York to Bremen, bearing the remains of Herr Lasker, has anchored in the roadstead. The body was landed this afternoon and carried to the North-German Lloyd's Hall, where relatives and friends, officials of Bremen and citizens of Bremer Haven were in waiting. A band performed the "Dead March," after which the President of the Bremen House of Burgesses delivered a eulogy on the deceased and welcomed the return of even the body of the dead statesman to the German shore. Baumbach, member of the German Reichstag, applauded Lasker's activity and work in the interest of freedom and right. He praised his unselfishness, which had served as an example to popular representatives. "Before this coffin," Baumbach exclaimed, "let all strife rest." Herr Wueiful deposited a wreath upon the coffin in the name of the Secessionists of Germany. Rev. Dr. Lewinger also placed a wreath upon the coffin on behalf of the Israelites.

The coffin was placed on a catafalque decorated with flowers, the band played Beethoven's "Dead March," Lasker's brother and brother-in-law and several hundred mourners grouped around the catafalque, and the procession marched to the railway station. The vessels in the harbor and the public buildings at Bremen Haven displayed flags at half-mast. Deputations from many cities accompanied the remains to Berlin, where great preparations are making for the funeral.

Baron Spauffenberg, member of the Reichstag, will attend the funeral of Lasker at the Grand Central Synagogue, and will speak after Rabbi Frankel. The coffin will be conveyed from the synagogue to the old Jewish Schoenhausen cemetery. The procession will include four bands, delegates from the workingmen's clubs and ten Liberal clubs with banners.

The Emperor to-day received Field Marshal Manteuffel, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SEVEN BOYS ARRESTED FOR AN ATTEMPT TO BURN A REFORMATORY SHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Seven of the twelve lads conspiring to burn the reformatory ship Clarence, in order to escape, have been arrested.

The gale Wednesday demolished the Catholic church and manor at Hamilton, Leitrim.

The schooner Luther went to pieces on the Welsh coast in the gale and four of the crew were drowned.

Marquis Hertford, who was thrown from his horse while hunting and kicked, died today.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, Fond du Lac, Wis., Burned.

FOND DU LAC, WIS., Jan. 25.—St. Paul's Episcopal cathedral burned to-day. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000. The church was built in 1868. It is supposed the fire originated from the furnaces, which were started up to warm the church for the anniversary exercises to-day.

AT ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 25.—The Chicago Stave works, South Minneapolis, burned this morning. Loss, $18,000. Sixty men are out of employment.

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—The coopering establishment of the Standard Barrel Company burned this morning. Total loss, $20,000. Sixty-five men are disemployed.

AT GATESVILLE, TEX.

GALVESTON, TEX., Jan. 25.—The *News'* Waco special says: Fire at Gatesville last night destroyed three business houses and badly damaged four others. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $20,000. J. D. Brown is the greatest sufferer. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $7,800.

BY A BROKEN RAIL.

A Mixed Train on the Lake Erie and Western is Wrecked and Several Passengers Badly Injured.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The *Commercial Gazette's* Findley, Ohio, special says: A mixed train on the Lake Erie and Western road was wrecked near Bluffton, Ohio, at 5 o'clock this morning by a broken rail. The passenger car turned over and took fire. The conductor saved the lives of the passengers by extinguishing the fire with snow, and then went to Bluffton for a carriage to convey the wounded to a hotel, freezing his face during the trip. A brakeman had both feet frozen. The injured passengers are:

JAMES W. SHAW, Nebraska, scapula fractured, and badly bruised.

A. J. OWENS, Bluffton, cut about the head.

O. S. LANGAN, Bluffton, arm badly burned, head cut and internal injuries.

MRS. LANGAN, cut in the head and face.

Several others received minor injuries. The mercury was 30° below zero.

CAPTURED IN CUBA.

A Citizen of Philadelphia, a Former Colonel in the Patriot Army of Cuba, Held by Officers of That Island.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 25.—Dr. Edward Nunez, of this city, received word from relations in Cuba to-day that Col. Emilo Nunez, a tobacco importer of this city, was arrested on board the American schooner John B. Hamil, Jr., lying at the harbor at Sague la Grande, Cuba. Col. Nunez had formerly been an officer of the patriot army, and recently applied for a passport to return to Cuba to settle his brother's estate. This was refused, and he then embarked on the schooner as a member of the crew, not intending to land in Cuba.

The schooner reached Cuba January 12, and two days afterward a demand was made for the surrendering of the Colonel. This was refused by the schooner's Captain, and an armed crew from a man-of-war took him prisoner. Dr. Nunez left for Washington this evening to lay the case before the Secretary of State.

THE GAY HEAD DISASTER.

A Popular Subscription Opened for the Indians Who Rescued People From the Wreck.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The newspapers have opened a popular subscription for the Gay Head Indians, who rescued people from the wreck of the City of Columbus.

TWO MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS., Jan. 25.—Two more bodies from the City of Columbus disaster have been picked up at Edgartown.

A Nurseryman Dead.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Jan. 25.—R. W. Bell, of the firm of Bell Bros., nurserymen of Vesta, Tenn., near Nashville, dropped dead of heart disease in an eating-house on Strawberry street this morning. He had been in Clarksville for over three weeks, and had been dissipating too freely for several days. His remains will be sent to his home to-morrow.

B. F. Thaxton, charged with complicity in the Garrett burglary in November, has been released by Judge Tyler, the evidence being insufficient to hold him further.

Members of a Bad Gang Captured.

LANCASTER, PA., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Abe Buzzard and three members of her husband's band were arrested on Ephrata mountain. The names of the men captured are Heiney, Hornberger and Brenesiezer. The arrests were made on information given by a Philadelphia detective, who joined the band January 1 and has been traveling with them since.

Mrs. Buzzard was released on bail. There are thirty-one charges against Heinri for burglary and larceny, and thirteen against Hernberger. The detective through whose effort the arrests were made states that Mrs. Buzzard showed him a letter from her husband, written from a point in Ohio, stating that he intended to pay a visit soon to his old haunts.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Arrived out—Scythia from New York, Archimedes and Juana from New Orleans, Austrian from Portland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Arrived—Denmark from London, State of Georgia from Glasgow, Baltic from Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Cleared—Steamships New Orleans, New York; City of Dallas, Belize; West Indian, Liverpool; barks Bessie Parker, Tarragona; Alfa, Hamburg. Arrived—Steamship Excelsior, New York; Embano, Architect, Liverpool.

Dangerous Experimenting.

READING, PA., Jan. 25.—A terrific explosion shook the borough of Phœnixville this morning, wrecking a large portion of the machinery in the Western Iron Mill and injuring several men. A piece of zinc in a mechanical puddling machine caused the crash. General Superintendent Reeves was experimenting, and was knocked down and his clothing stripped from his body. Manager Nichols and several men were slightly hurt.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

J. OSTHEIM, a wealthy dealer in brewers' supplies, New York, died last night in a Russian bath.

AT Bangor, Maine, John Spaulding shot his wife yesterday morning, and then killed himself. His wife will recover.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR called upon Gen. Grant at New York last evening. The President returned to Washington to-day.

THE execution of Hoffman, murderer of Marks, the peddler, set for yesterday, at Port Chester, N. Y., was stayed by an appeal.

TUESDAY, in Warren, Ark., Judge Thos. White suicided by jumping into a well and drowning. Cause old age and mental trouble.

A ST. JOSEPH, LA., special says: "In a difficulty in a store on Helena plantation, Jno. Hawks, colored, was killed by Marcus Rose, a clerk."

THOMAS REEDY, night watchman at McCabe Bros.' hide store, Poplar street, Cincinnati, was found in the building yesterday morning frozen to death.

YESTERDAY being the seventy-third birthday of James E. Murdoch, a reception was given him last night at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

THE ten-mile skating race for the championship of America, at New York, was won easily by Axle Paulsen, a Norwegian. Time 39 minutes and 7½ seconds.

THOMAS CARROL, yardmaster of the Lackawanna road at Buffalo, N. Y., died yesterday. He was struck on the head with a coupling iron by Fred. Dietrich.

THE grand jury at Lincoln, Ill., has completed its labors and found a true bill of indictment against O. A. Carpenter, charging him with the murder of the girl Zora Burns. Carpenter was out on $10,000 bail, but the court declared the offense not bailable and remanded Carpenter to the custody of the Sheriff, who conveyed him to jail.

THE COLORADO HORROR.

The Work of Rescuing the Victims of the Crested Buttes Mine Disaster Under Way.

Thirty-four Bodies So Far Recovered, and Twenty-five Still Missing.

The Explosion Believed to Be the Fault of a Miner Who Disobeyed Orders.

A Band of Malcontents Ready to Make Trouble to Satisfy an Old Grudge.

SCENES AT THE MINE.

DENVER, COL., Jan. 25.—The *Tribune's* Crested Buttes special, received at 1:30 this morning, says: The exploring party has almost reached chamber number two, and has discovered one dead body, the skull broken and the whole body terribly bruised and blackend. The gas is so bad in the mine, and the passage-ways so blockaded that the progress is very slow. Everything possible is being done to reach the bodies as speedily as possible. All hope of finding any of the buried miners alive has long since been abandoned. Threats were made last evening against Supt. Robinson and Mine Boss Gibson, principally against the latter, and serious trouble is feared. Robinson is at the mine superintending the work of searching for the bodies. No special fears are entertained for his safety, but a strong guard has been placed about the residence of Gibson to prevent violence. The threats do not come from men engaged in the mine, but some who have been discharged take this opportunity to make trouble. The scene at the mine is a most pitiful one. The wives and children of the buried men still hover around the entrance to the mine, and their lamentations add to the distressing scene.

LATER NEWS FROM THE MINE.

DENVER, COL., Jan. 25.—For thirty-six hours a force of from twenty to thirty men has been constantly at work searching for the dead bodies of the miners buried in the Crested Buttes mine. The work is necessarily very slow, as the mine is badly choked up with piles of displaced timbers, heaps of coal, rock and other obstructions. At noon to-day ten bodies had been found. These were all in the main entry, and being subjected to the full force of the blast, were terribly burned and blackened. In several cases arms and legs were found broken and the bodies otherwise mutilated. In this entry were also found the carcasses of nine mules and a large number of coal cars which had been battered out of all shape. The workmen gained entrance to chamber No. 1 this morning, but found no bodies there. Searching further 18 bodies were found, almost in a heap, in the air passage leading to the upcast, near the entrance. The men were alarmed but not injured by the explosion, and had evidently attempted to reach the furnace-room and were overcome by the after damp when within 200 feet of it. Fifty feet further back six more bodies were found. All had evidently been suffocated. Some had tied handkerchiefs over their mouths. This makes a total of

THIRTY-FOUR BODIES FOUND

up to this time, and includes all who were at work in chamber No. 1. These bodies are now being brought to the main entry, and will soon be brought to the surface. The workmen will then begin to search for bodies in chamber No. 2. This latter is further into the mine, and is undoubtedly where the explosion took place. It is expected that the bodies there will be found badly burned. It is now known that there were fifty-nine men and boys in the mine. To the list of names sent last night may be added David Thomas, John Thomas and Miles Roach, which makes the list complete, except one. Among the killed were two boys, Tommy Lyle and Wm. Neath, each about 12 years old, and Morgan Neath, aged 17 years. The two former were gate-keepers and the latter a driver. The cause of the accident can not be definitely told at this writing. As before stated the mine has been subject to gas, but the owners have done everything possible to overcome this by the use of all the latest and most approved appliances for mine ventilation, and it was considered one of the best ventilated mines in the country. It was examined by the Inspector about six weeks ago, and in his report he stated that it had the

WORST AIR AND BEST VENTILATION

of any coel mine in the State. The owners claim the air supply was more than four times the amount required by law. The fireman made his regular rounds yesterday morning before the men went to work, and found a small quantity of gas in three rooms. In two of these the men were warned, and given safety lamps. The miner who belonged in number three was told not to go into it until a break in the brattice, caused by letting down a car the night before, could be repaired. The carpenter came out of the mine to get the material to mend the brattice and just as he reached the open air the explosion occurred. It is thought that the miner disregarded orders and went into the room with a lamp,

CAUSING THE EXPLOSION.

Of the men killed but eight or nine have families here, but quite a number of others have families in the East. As fast as the bodies are brought out they will be taken to the City Hall, where an inquest will be held to-morrow. Many of the unfortunates belonged to the Masons and Odd Fellows, and the unclaimed bodies will probably be buried by these societies. A new danger was discovered last night. It seems that an organization of Molly Maguires exists here. Through some means the mine boss, John Gibson, appears to have earned the enmity of these men, and last night threats were made against his life. The trouble does not appear to be because of any blame attached to him regarding the accident of yesterday morning, but rather an old grudge, and the Mollies appeared to think the present occasion presents a good opportunity for getting even. However, no attempts at violence have so far been made. The more timid ones fear trouble to-night. Gen. Palmer, President of the Crested Buttes Coal Mining Company, sent a personal donation of $1,000 to-day for the immediate relief of the families of the unfortunates.

Babes Frozen to Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—The *Journal's* special says: "At Liberty Mills, Wabash county, the twin babes of Isaac and Rebecca Martin were frozen to death in their crib, which had been placed in a fireless room. The babes were three months old. Martin visited the crib during the night and found one babe dead and the other suffering severely, and it soon died. The clothing was frozen to both infants."

Another Missouri Murder.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 25.—Some days ago the dead body of Jas. Turner, a prominent farmer living near the town of Arno, Douglass county, Mo., was found on the porch of his house, with a gun lying by his side. His family reported that Turner had committed suicide, but later developments have led to the arrest of Charles Johnson, stepson, and Sarah Clayton, granddaughter of Turner, as the murderers of Turner, and to-day Johnson was lodged in the Springfield jail, and Sarah Clayton taken to the Marshfield jail. A confession is said to have been made that these parties, in connection with Mrs. Turner, conspired to kill Turner to get his money.

Gone By the Board.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

MACON, GA., Jan. 25.—H. Meyers & Co., of Toombsboro, have assigned. Liabilities, $12,000; assets not known.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.
Latitude 38° 14' 58". | Longitude 85° 45' 52".

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25.—River 3 feet 8 inches. The weather moderated slightly to-day, but it will freeze sharply to-night again. There is but little prospect of an early resumption of navigation. The throttle valve on the towboat L. W. Morgan blew out last night while she was lying to in the Ohio river at the foot of Allegheny City, badly scalding the engineer, Samuel Steffer. There were quite a number of people on the boat at the time, and thinking the boat had exploded her boiler, some of them jumped into the river, but were rescued. The engineer, it is thought, will recover.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25, Noon.—River 3 feet 6 inches and rising. Clear and cold.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25, Night.—River 3 feet 7 inches and rising. Clear and cold.

WHEELING, Jan. 25, Noon.—River 6 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold.

WHEELING, Jan. 25, Night.—River 6 feet 7 inches and falling. Cloudy and cold.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25, Noon.—River 18 feet 4 inches and falling. Clear; thermometer, 19°. No change in the ice.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25, Night.—River 18 feet 1 inch and falling. Clear: thermometer, 3°.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 25, Night.—River falling, 19 feet on gauge. Thermometer 9 to 21°; barometer 29. Heavy ice still running. No boats.

CAIRO, Jan. 25, Noon.—No arrivals or departures. Clear and cold.

CAIRO, Jan. 25, Night.—Departed—My Choice, 5:55 P. M. Thermometer 22° above. River 27 feet 2 inches.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25, Noon.—Arrived—Mississippi, South. Weather clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25, Night.—The river rose two inches. Departed—Mississippi, Cairo, noon; Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati, 5 P. M. Clear and cold.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 25, Night.—Departed—Guiding Star, 5 P. M., Cincinnati; Col. Hayes, 3, Memphis; Powell, 6, New Orleans.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

THE INDICATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, rains, followed by generally clearing, warmer weather, northerly winds, rising barometer.

For the West Gulf States, fair, warmer weather, southeasterly winds, stationary followed by falling barometer.

FOR TENNESSEE AND THE OHIO VALLEY, FAIR WEATHER, VARIABLE WINDS, GENERALLY SHIFTING TO SOUTHEASTERLY, SLIGHTLY WARMER, RISING BAROMETER.

For the Lower Lake region, fair, warmer weather, southwesterly winds, rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, southwesterly winds, shifting to southerly, rising followed in the western portion by falling barometer, colder in the northern portion, warmer in the southern.

For the Upper Mississippi valley, fair, generally warmer weather, southerly winds, rising followed in the northern portion by falling barometer.

For the Missouri valley, fair weather, southeasterly winds, slightly colder in the northern portion, warmer in the southern, generally lower barometer.

For California, generally fair weather.

For the North Pacific coast, rains followed by clearing weather.

For Colorado, fair weather.

Sunday fair weather is indicated for the South Atlantic States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley and Lower Lake region.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

Official.] LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 25, 1884.

	6:25 A. M.	10:25 A. M.	2:25 P. M.	6:25 P. M.	10:25 P. M.
Barometer	30.498	30.567	30.517	30.545	30.650
Thermomet'r	6.2	11.0	21.0	23.0	20.5
Dew-point	—4.6	3.0	13.0	12.0	10.0
Humidity	61	70	70	61	62
Wind	N.	N.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
Velocity	5	5	4	4	4
Weather	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear

Mean daily barometer	30.555
Mean daily thermometer	15.9
Mean daily dew-point	6.5
Mean daily humidity	64.3
Maximum thermometer	24.0
Minimum thermometer	4.0
Rainfall (rain and melted snow)	0.0

Maximum velocity of wind, 8 miles per hour, north.

COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 25, 1884, 2:25 P. M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations (7 A. M., 3 P. M., 11 P. M., Washington time):

STATIONS.	Baromet'r.	Thermom.	Wind: Direc'n (from)	Wind: Vel'c'y per h'r	Rainfall last 8 hrs	State of Weather.
E. Gulf States:						
New Orleans	30.45	37	N.	11	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.53	34	N.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
W. G'lf States:						
Galveston	30.51	31	N. E	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Indianola	30.49	37	E.	7	.....	Clear.
Little Rock	30.50	30	E.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Shreveport	30.48	32	N.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
O. V'y & Tenn:						
Chattanooga	30.44	35	N. E	8	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.56	21	S.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Louisville	30.52	21	S. E.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Memphis	30.53	28	E.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Nashville	30.52	22	N. E	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.52	14	W.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Up. Miss. V'y:						
Cairo	30.53	26	S.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.33	25	W.	13	.....	Clear.
Dubuque	30.32	19	S. W	10	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.37	26	S. W	10	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	30.28	22	S. W	10	.....	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.46	32	S.	16	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	30.20	22	N. W	Lt.	*	Cloudy.
Missouri V'y:						
Leavenw'th	30.37	31	S. W	7	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.34	34	S. W	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Yankton	30.31	35	N. W	9	.....	Cloudy.
Ex. Northwest						
Bismarck	30.34	12	N. E	Lt.	*	Lt. snow.
Middle Slope:						
Dodge City	30.25	37	S. E.	8	.....	Clear.
Ft. Elliott	30.25	42	S.	16	.....	Fair.
North Platte	30.30	35	S.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
South'n Slope:						
Ft. Stockton	30.20	53	S. E.	24	.....	Fair.
Lake Region:						
Chicago	30.36	21	S.	12	.....	Fiar.

*Inappreciable.

COMPARATIVE DATA—CORRESPONDING DAYS OF DIFFERENT YEARS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 25, 1884.

Jan. 25	Mean daily barometer.	Thermometer: Mean	Thermometer: Max.	Thermometer: Min.	Mean rela've humidity.	Prev. direc'n of wind	Rainfall (inches)	Character of day
1873	30.175	23.7	30.0	13.0	70.0	S. W	.....	Fair.
1874	30.768	32.0	41.0	22.0	54.0	S.	.....	Clear.
1875	30.414	32.0	38.0	27.0	76.0	....	.....	Clear.
1876	30.138	36.7	46.0	30.0	68.0	S. W	.....	Fair.
1877	30.399	28.7	35.0	19.0	68.0	S.	.....	Fair.
1878	29.953	48.7	50.0	47.0	75.7	S.	0.09	Fair.
1879	30.262	48.5	57.0	42.0	54.7	N.	.....	Clear.
1880	30.048	47.7	57.0	39.0	56.0	S. E	.....	Clear.
1881	30.350	30.2	34.0	26.0	71.7	S. W	*	Cloudy
1882	30.048	48.9	55.0	40.0	85.3	S.	0.55	Cloudy
1883	30.238	29.2	49.0	24.0	67.3	N.	.....	Cloudy
1884	30.555	15.9	24.0	4.0	64.3	S. E	.....	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

Stage of Water in Canal for Corresponding Days

1873	10 feet	10 inches	1879	11 feet	10 inches
1874	11 feet	6 inches	1880	10 feet	2 inches
1875	5 feet	0 inches	1881	14 feet	0 inches
1876	19 feet	7 inches	1882	21 feet	10 inches
1877	20 feet	3 inches	1883	12 feet	3 inches
1878	9 feet	2 inches	1884	8 feet	8 inches

LOCAL RIVER REPORT.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

THE river is falling slowly here, with 8 feet 6 inches in the canal, last evening, and 6 feet 6 inches in the chute on the falls. Business dead on the landing. Weather clear and cold; wind northeast. The river was covered yesterday with large and very heavy cakes of ice, and if the river continues to fall and the cold weather holds on for a day or two, it will be certain to gorge in some of the narrow places above and below the falls.

OUR LOG.

MATE JESSE FRAMPTON, of the Cons Millar, left for home yesterday.

NOW COME on with your next Exposition. Wake up, and don't go to sleep.

MR. H. S. CARNAHAN, for so many years steward of the Robert E. Lee, Ed. Richardson and other Tuesday boats in the Vicksburg trade, has quit the Ed. Richardson.

AN inquiry concerning the whereabouts of Mr. Carrollton, who was Captain of a boat in 1857 or 1859, then running on the Mississippi river, has been received by Capt. T. P. Leathers.

A MAN hails a street car like he would a steamboat or a lightning train behind time, but when a woman hails one the driver can't tell whether she's trying to scare the mules, brush a fly off her nose or get up a flirtation with him.

CAPT. GEORGE RHODES, who was for a long time in the employ of Capt. Andrews on some one of his boats, and has lately been farming on the Dean Island plantation, died at Memphis of pneumonia. He was buried in Elmwood.

THE passengers of the Capt. Miller, on a recent trip between Vicksburg and Natchez, were greatly amused at the mistake of a nearly-frozen old darky, who mistook the water-cooler (deriving imaginary warmth therefrom) for a stove, the cabin of the Capt. Miller being heated by steam.

WE don't know which enjoys it the most, a dozen shivering passengers in a street car waiting for a woman to run a square to catch the car or the woman trying to make time on the slippery street with the gum overshoe on her left foot off at the heel and afraid she'll lose it before she gets there.

THE funniest looking thing
Which of late we note,
Is a gander-legged dude
In a long-tailed coat;
It is split to the neck,
And he looks so vain,
With a hoss-shoe pin
And a six-bit cane.

IF we had a chain-gang in this city we would have cleaner streets and fewer sluggers. We would get rid of petty thieves and worthless bummers. We would have fewer loafers and dead beats hanging around the street corners, and our station-houses would not be overrun of nights with worthless tramps. Let us try the chain-gang. Other cities and towns have found them to be not only successful but useful, and the establishment of them in other cities makes of this one a kind of house of refuge for all the dead beats and bad characters. Come on with your chain-gang, and keep 'em moving.

COL. EUGENE TISDALE, river reporter of the *Evening Chronicle* of New Orleans, was United States Collector of Internal Revenue at Monroe, La., in 1868, and was removed at the instigation of Gen. Grant because of his Democratic sympathies. The Colonel's accounts filed with the Treasury Department represented a grand total of $600,000. These accounts have been gone over by the officials, and Monday the Colonel received notice of the result in the shape of a draft on the Assistant Treasurer for four cents, amount remaining to his credit. Such an instance is not common. An honest, conscientious man is an honor to any community, and such a man has Col. Tisdale been proved.

DRIFTWOOD.

THE Paris C. Brown passed Memphis, for New Orleans, with a good trip....The Vint Shinkle left Memphis yesterday for Cincinnati....The R. R. Springer is above Paducah, and likely has gone to the bank until the weather moderates before she will attempt to reach Cincinnati.... The Thomas Sherlock, en route to New Orleans, got out of the Ohio in good shape....The Boaz, Raymond Horner, J. Gilbert, Dexter, Clyde and Johnson are laid up at Paducah.... With the view to shorten the navigation of the Mississippi, a channel was cut in the year 1831 across one of the great bends just above the mouth of Red river, by which a distance of thirty miles has been saved. This is now known as "Shreve's cut-off." It has very recently been ascertained that in a short period of five days bars were formed at the mouth of Red river, at both entrances of the bend, leaving only three feet of water on the one and three and one-half on the other. An interruption of the navigation at this important season would prove highly injurious to the mercantile as well as planting interest of this great valley. Upon representation of these facts to the War Department by the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, authority was given to employ the dredgeboat at Balize to remove these bars as soon as practicable. Orders were immediately transmitted to Capt. Shreve, the Superintendent of the improvement of the Mississippi, to repair to the spot and give all necessary instruction to deepen the channel at the mouth of Red river; instructions were also given to Capt. Hale to proceed at once with the dredgeboat under his command and commence operations.

WEAK lungs and sensitive throats are severely tried by the sudden changes of temperature usual to our climate, and in consequence asthmatic affections, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, bronchitis and similar complaints are sure to be more or less prevalent. Coughs and colds, the forerunners of these often fatal complaints, should be prudently taken in hand on the first symptoms, by resorting at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old and well-tried remedy, certain to remove your cold, and to exert a healing and strengthening effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.

WANTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$900, $2,000, $2,500 and $5,500—These separate sums on city property or good property in Jefferson county. E. D. FRYER, Room 15, Law Temple, Fifth and Green.

WANTED—Ladies to send or call between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. for circulars of the celebrated Toilet Musk Co., 815 Seventh st.

WANTED—NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN—Two young men desire positions as stenographers by the 1st of February. Caligraph and type-writers. Address W. A. MANTZ, Ringland House, Oswego, N. Y.

WANTED—TO SELL—FRESH MILCH COWS—One thoroughbred Jersey and some grades. MADISON L. MILLER, Cane-run road, one and a half miles from city. ja29 eo16

WANTED—Chronic catarrh and sore throat, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, cured by a mild and pleasant treatment at Dr LANCASTER'S Dispensary, 313 Fourth st., near Market. se8 dtf

WANTED—Persons desiring speedy and permanent cures of all private and special diseases, to call on Dr. RICE. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays: 2 to 4 P. M. See advertisement. au9 dtf

WANTS—HELP.

WANTED—BOY—A smart colored boy, not over 16 years old, to take care of a horse and help around the house. Must have good reference. Apply to HALE & BRO., Bullitt and Main.

WANTED—WAGON-DRIVER—Who understands depot deliveries. Married man preferred. PEASLEE, GAULBERT & CO., No. 415 Main st.

WANTED—NURSE—An experienced white nurse for a very young baby, to go to Boston. Must come well recommended. Apply at 643 Fifth st.

WANTED—It known that the Women's Christian Association Employment Agency is still in the Schurmann block, room 11, coner Fourth and Jefferson, where women and girls wanting homes, or ladies seeking help, are invited to call daily, between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTS—THE TRADES.

WANTED—A good workman to draw hide on saddle-trees. Write or apply to J. H. FLENNIKEN, Saddle-tree Factory, Knoxville, Tenn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION—A young Englishman, good rider, with cavalry experience, wishes a position to manage a private stable. Address "Four-in-hand," this office.

FOR RENT—HOUSES, ETC.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A large, handsome office in the Johnson building, Main st., near Fourth. BUCHANAN & BRO., 404 Main street, below Fourth.

FOR RENT—Two large and elegant rooms, one with a spacious fire-proof vault, and two small connecting rooms, in the second story of the COURIER-JOURNAL Building, all supplied with heat and gas. These are the best and most desirable office rooms in the city. Apply at COURIER-JOURNAL Counting Room. dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The house now occupied by W. J. Tapp & Co., on Main st., bet. Second and Third. Possession given on the 1st of January, 1884. Apply to JOHN L. FERGUSON, Gray st., bet. Brook and Floyd, No. 216. de6 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—The handsome residence of Rev. J. H. Heywood, Fourth ave., near cor. of St. Catherine st. Inquire of COCHRAN & FULTON, 131 Main st. de15 dtf

FOR RENT—One of the most desirable offices on Main st. Apply to JOHN W. & D. S. GREEN, 434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. ja6 dtf

FOR RENT—DESK OR OFFICE ROOM—At FIELD'S Ticket Office, 342 West Main st., near Fourth. ja5 dtf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS—Four plates splendid plate glass for show-windows, 25x180 inches, and one plate 47x128 inches, for sale cheap if immediate application be made to J. V. ESCOTT & SONS', Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—New and second-hand engines, boilers, etc. SULZER & VOGT, 717 to 731 E. Main st. SuTuTh&Satf

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—COW—As an estray, by M. A. Malott, at Malott, Jefferson county, Ky., a brindle heifer, about three years old, with a few white spots on left side. No marks. I have this day appraised said heifer at $15. Subscribed and sworn to by M. A. Malott, before me, this 27th day of December, 1883. J. W. WIGGENTON, J. P., J. C.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two large rooms, with first-class table board, can be had at 616 Walnut st. jy9 dtf

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

"ST. LOUIS AIR-LINE."

Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway.

Bridge Depot N. E. Cor. Fourteenth and Main sts.
In effect June 3, 1883.

	St. Louis *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Evansv'e †Accom.
Lv Louisville	8:00 A M	8:20 P M	3:40 P M
Lv New Albany	8:35 A M	8:45 P M	4:07 P M
Ar Huntingburg	11:27 A M	11:44 P M	7:10 P M
Ar Princeton	1:17 P M	1:34 A M	9:00 P M
Ar Evansville	1:50 P M	9:40 A M	9:35 P M
Ar Rockport	1:10 P M	1:10 P M	8:55 P M
Ar Owensboro	2:10 P M	2:10 P M	10:20 P M
Ar St. Louis	7:11 P M	7:31 A M	

RETURNING.

	Louisv'e *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Louisv'e †Accom.
Lv St. Louis	7:45 A M	7:30 P M	....
Lv Owensboro	12:15 P M	....	5:30 A M
Lv Rockport	2:00 P M	1:10 P M	6:55 A M
Ar Evansville	....	9:40 A M	....
Lv Evansville	1:20 P M	....	6:20 A M
Lv Princeton	2:12 P M	1:56 A M	7:00 A M
Ar Huntingburg	3:57 P M	3:21 A M	8:30 A M
Ar New Albany	6:50 P M	6:04 A M	12:08 P M
Ar Louisville	7:15 P M	6:30 A M	12:35 P M

*Daily.
†Daily except Sunday.

No change of cars between Louisville and St. Louis or Louisville and Evansville. Only line running solid trains with Pullman Palace Sleepers through to St. Louis. Elegant day and smoking coaches.

City ticket office, southwest corner Fourth and Main sts. (L. and N. ticket office).

Cincinnati Southern Railway.

Depot Tenth and Maple Streets—Trains Daily.
Short Line to the South.
In Effect December 5, 1883.

	Express.	Express.
Leave Louisville	7:50 P M	8:10 A M
Arrive Chattanooga	8:10 A M	9:25 P M
Arrive Atlanta	1:40 P M	3:40 A M
Arrive Savannah	8:00 A M	3:25 P M
Arrive Jacksonville	8:15 A M	10:00 P M
Arrive Meridian	10:00 P M	7:25 A M
Arrive Vicksburg	6:00 A M	......
Arrive New Orleans	6:15 A M	3:50 P M
	Express.	Express.
Arrive Louisville	6:40 P M	7:10 A M
Leave Chattanooga	5:30 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Atlanta	11:40 P M	2:35 P M
Leave Savannah	9:00 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Jacksonville	9:30 A M	5:45 P M
Leave Meridian	7:15 P M	5:55 A M
Leave Vicksburg	......	8:00 P M
Leave New Orleans	10:50 A M	9:45 P M

Pullman palace hotel cars and elegant parlor cars on Cincinnati Southern. Daylight ride over the scenic Cincinnati Southern.

Ticket office 336 West Main street, and depot Tenth and Maple streets.

Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

Trains leave Louisville, daily except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 5:25 P. M.

Arrive at Prospect 9:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

RETURNING.

Trains leave Prospect daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Arrive at Louisville 7:50 A. M., 10:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Prospect at 9:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.; arrive at Louisville at 10:20 A. M. and 5:40 P. M. Leave Louisville at 1:15 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Prospect at 2:05 P. M. and 6:50 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S THEATER.

Last Four Performances of the

Boston Ideal Opera Co.

Thursday evening, Jan. 24—FRA DIAVOLO.
Friday evening, Jan. 25—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
Saturday Matinee, by request, MUSKETEERS.
Saturday evening, Jan. 25—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Monday, Jan. 28 (3 nights) Mr. Fred'k Warde.
Jan. 31 (3 nights) Daly's 7-20-8 Company.

LECTURES.

Divine Redemption.

Three lectures will be given by Mr. WILLIAM ELLIS, from Birmingham, England, Editor of the Christian Lamp, in Colgan's Hall, Tenth and Walnut sts., on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7:30 P. M., showing the Divine scheme for the redemption of the perishing race from sin and death and the giving to man the eternal inheritance of the earth. "He that hath ears to hear let him come."

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY E. K. MILLER & CO.

Six Silver-mounted, Plate-glass Showcases, 2 Upright Showcases, 2 Sections of Handsome Shelving, Counters, Tables, Desks and Iron Safe. After which Gossamer and Rubber Circulars, Coats, Leggins Sleeves and Hats; also Lot of Dolls, Toys, Chip, Willow and Wicker Work,

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1884, at 10 A. M., and 2 P. M., at No. 240 Fourth ave., bet. Main and Market. Fixtures at 10 A. M.
E. K. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION,

The Furniture and Contents of the Richmond Hotel, corner of Ninth and Magazine streets, consisting of Bed-room Furniture for 15 rooms, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Large Cooking Range, etc., and Bar-room Fixtures.

ON TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M., we will sell as above. Terms cash.

At same time, the house, which is well-adapted for a boarding-house or manufactory, will be for rent. MERIWETHER & DAVISON, Auc'rs.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

In regard to the Central Passenger Railroad Company, Granting the Extension of its Lines.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville: (In pursuance to a petition of a majority of the property holders and property on the route hereafter described) the Central Passenger Railroad Company shall have the right (so far as the city has the power to grant the same) to extend its street railroad tracks from the intersection of Nineteenth and Walnut sts., along Nineteenth to Bank st., thence along Bank st. to Thirty-third st., thence along Thirty-third st. to High avenue, thence along High avenue to Thirty-fifth st., thence along Thirty-fifth st. to Water st. (or Portland wharf), thence along Water st. (or Portland wharf) to a point near the ferry landing.

Provided said Company will first agree in writing to accept said privileges, and to build, equip and use the said extensions on the terms, in the manner and subject to all the conditions, provisions and limitations embraced in their already existing contract with the city of Louisville for the Fourth and Walnut-st. roads, and as though the privileges hereby granted were embraced in and formed a part of the aforesaid existing contract; and provided further, that said railroad company shall first execute bond to the city, with surety to be approved by the Mayor, binding said company and sureties to indemnify and hold the city harmless from all costs and damages or liabilities to which she may be subject by suit or otherwise, if it should be that the city has no right to confer the privileges hereby intended, on account of any contract to which she may be a party, or for any other cause.

Provided also, that said extension is to be laid and made under the supervision and direction of the City Engineer, and to be commenced within six months and completed in eighteen months after the passage of this ordinance unless delayed by legal interference.

All grants made heretofore to any street railroad company over route herein mentioned, or any part of same that is not now used and operated over as a street railroad are hereby repealed.

JOHN W. McGEE, P. B. C., p. t.
L. R. McCLEERY, C. B. C.
GEO. W. GRIFFITHS, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved January 25, 1884.
CHARLES D. JACOB, Mayor.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—By the 1st day of January, 1884, my farm of 618 acres of fine bluegrass land, 570 acres now in grass, in Henry and Shelby counties, 2 miles from Smithfield and 6 from Eminence, on Louisville and Lexington railroad; piked roads to all points. This land is well improved, watered and timbered. It is fine tobacco land, has three large barns on it. I will divide it to suit buyers. For particulars address W. D. CALLAWAY, Smithfield, Ky. oc2 Tu&Satf

FOUND.

FOUND—LOCKET—In our store, about 30 days ago, a child's locket purchased from S. E. Ledman. Owner can have same by paying for this advertisement and proving property. KLEINHANS & SIMONSON, Mammoth Clothing, Hat and Cap House.

PERSONAL.

WEAK and Undeveloped Parts of the Human Body Enlarged, Developed and Strengthened, Etc., is an interesting advertisement long run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing Erie Medical Co., P. O. Box 513 Buffalo, N. Y.—(Toledo Evening Bee. my2 WSaxSu156

BED-WETTING IN CHILDREN.—To cure them of this disagreeable habit use Dr. Wintersmith's Extract of Buchu.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

(Depot Tenth and Maple streets.)

All trains are run by Central Standard Time. Trains marked * daily; † daily except Sunday.

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Nashville, Memp's, Decatur, Mob'e, M'nt-g'y, Pens'la and N.O.	*12:30 P M 1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Nashv'e, Chatt'ga, Atlanta, Savannah, Macon and Southeast	*8:10 A M *12:30 P M *1:00 A M	7:10 A M 2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Jacksonville and Florida points	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Humboldt, Milan, Memphis, Little R'k, and the southwest	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Knoxv, W'm Sp'gs, Ashev, Col'bia, Chs'n and Carolina points	*7:50 P M	7:10 A M
For Lebanon, London and Knoxville	*8:10 A M	6:40 P M
Bowling Green Acc'n	†4:55 P M	11:00 A M
Bardstown Accommad'n	†4:25 P M	8:20 A M

Solid trains and Buffet Sleeping-cars to New Orleans. Palace Sleeping-cars to Little Rock, Memphis, Knoxville, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Fla., without change. Through coaches to Memphis, Warm Springs, N. C., and Cedar Key, Fla. Sleepers on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

L. and N. R. R.—Short-line Division.

(Depot, river front, between First and Second.)

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Cin'ti, Pittsb Phila, Baltimore, Wash'tn, N. Y. and the East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Lexing'n, Wash'n, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York	*3:00 P M	7:00 P M
For Cin'ti, To'do, Det't, Cl'vel'd, Buffalo, Al-b'y, Boston and East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Cincinnati and way stations	†7:40 A M	7:40 P M
For Lexington, Fr'kf't and way stations	†7:00 A M †2:30 P M	10:55 A M 5:20 P M
For Shelbyv'e, Taylorsv'e, Bloomfield, etc	†7:00 A M †3:55 P M	9:10 A M 7:00 P M
Frankfort Accomm'n	†5:05 P M	9:10 A M
Lagrange Accomm'n	†3:55 P M	7:55 A M

Pullman Palace Sleeping-cars to Philadelphia, Washington and New York without change, and but one change to other Northern and Eastern cities. Cincinnati Sleeper on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

[Trains run by Central Standard Time.]

	No. 5.	No. 1.
Leave Louisville	5:45 A M	7:55 A M
Leave New Albany	4:59 A M	7:01 A M
Leave Jeffersonville	5:55 A M	8:05 A M
Arrive Seymour	7:30 A M	9:12 A M
Arrive Columbus	8:10 A M	9:42 A M
Arrive Indianapolis	9:45 A M	11:00 A M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:52 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	7:12 P M
Arrive Cleveland	9:52 P M	....
Arrive Buffalo	3:42 A M	....
Arrive Boston	9:29 P M	....

	No. 3.	No. 7.
Leave Louisville	3:10 P M	7:15 P M
Leave New Albany	2:56 P M	7:00 P M
Leave Jeffersonville	3:20 P M	7:24 P M
Arrive Seymour	4:56 P M	8:42 P M
Arrive Columbus	5:35 P M	9:20 P M
Arrive Shelbyville	6:42 P M	....
Arrive Rushville	7:31 P M	....
Arrive Cambridge City	8:30 P M	....
Arrive Indianapolis	7:00 P M	10:30 P M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:47 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	....
Arrive Cleveland	6:42 A M	....
Arrive Buffalo	12:42 P M	....
Arrive Boston	8:49 A M	....

RETURNING.

	No. 10.	No. 4.
Leave Indianapolis	4:10 A M	7:25 A M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:15 A M	11:15 A M
Arrive New Albany	7:35 A M	12:35 A M
Arrive Louisville	7:25 A M	11:25 A M

	No. 2.	No. 6.
Leave Indianapolis	3:50 P M	6:45 P M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:05 P M	10:35 P M
Arrive New Albany	7:30 P M	11:53 P M
Arrive Louisville	7:15 P M	10:45 P M

Nos. 1, 6, 7 and 10 run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

Train leaving Louisville at 7:15 P. M. has palace sleeping cars to Chicago. Train leaving at 7:55 A. M. has chair car and coaches to Chicago without change, daily except Sunday. Depot northeast corner Fourteenth and Main sts.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Only Line Running Solid Trains Between Louisville and Washington City.

Depot, Water Street, between First and Second. Ticket Office, 340 W. Main Street.
New Standard Time.

EAST-BOUND.	Fast Line, Daily.	Mail Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lv Louisville	3:00 P M	7:00 A M
Ar Lexington	6:35 P M	11:37 A M
Ar Huntington	1:00 A M	7:00 P M
Ar Charleston	3:25 A M	....
Ar Alderson	8:20 A M	....
Ar White Sulphur	9:30 A M	....
Ar Covington	10:20 A M	....
Ar Clifton Forge	10:55 A M	....
Ar Goshen	11:59 A M	....
Ar Staunton, Va	1:11 P M	....
Ar Waynesboro	1:40 P M	....
Ar Afton	1:50 P M	....
Ar Charlottesville, Va	3:10 P M	....
Ar Washington	7:10 P M	....
Ar Baltimore	8:55 P M	....
Ar Philadelphia	3:00 A M	....
Ar New York	6:30 A M	....
Lv Charlottesville	3:10 P M	....
Ar Richmond	6:30 P M	....
Ar Newport News	10:15 A M	....
Ar Old Point Comfort	10:45 A M	....
Ar Norfolk	11:30 A M	....
Lv Clifton Forge	11:10 A M	....
Lv Lexington, Va	3:10 P M	....
Lv Lynchburg	2:30 P M	....
Lv Danville	7:24 P M	....
Lv Greensboro	9:55 P M	....
Ar Louisville	7:00 P M	5:15 P M

Washington Express leaves Louisville daily with Pullman cars and solid train to Washington, D. C., without change. At Winchester, at 8:10 P. M., Pullman cars from Cincinnati are attached, running through to Richmond, Va., without change, where direct connection is made with Richmond and Danville and through train of the Atlantic Coast Line for the Southeast and Jacksonville, Fla.

Connection in Union Depot, Washington, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers until 7 A. M.

Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern R. R.

[In effect December 16, 1883.]

For Owensboro, Henderson, Paducah, Memphis and the South and Southwest.

Ticket office, 340 W. Main st. Depot, cor. Fourteenth and Main sts.

STATIONS.	Express, Daily.	*Accommodation
Leave Louisville	7:50 A M	4:10 P M
Arrive Cecilia	10:10 A M	6:45 P M
Arrive Elizabethtown	10:40 A M	7:05 P M
Arrive Grayson Springs	11:12 A M	....
Arrive Owensboro	5:05 P M	....
Arrive Nortonville	3:27 P M	....
Arrive Hopkinsville	7:50 P M	....
Arrive Madisonville	4:35 P M	....
Arrive Henderson	6:10 P M	....
Arrive Evansville	8:10 P M	....
Arrive Paducah	7:00 P M	....
Arrive Mayfield	8:27 P M	....
Arrive Fulton	9:20 P M	....
Arrive Cairo	10:45 P M	....
Arrive Memphis	3:20 A M	....
Arrive Louisville	7:00 P M	9:35 A M

*Accommodation runs daily except Sunday.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R.

"Monon Route."

Depot, Corner Fourteenth and Main sts.
City ticket office southeast cor. Third and Main.

	No. 1. *Ex. Sun.	No. 3. †Daily.
Lv Louisville	7:40 A M	7:30 P M
Lv New Albany	8:00 A M	7:50 P M
Ar Mitchell	10:23 A M	10:07 P M
Ar Lafayette	3:42 P M	3:00 A M
Ar Monon	4:53 P M	4:07 A M
Ar Michigan City	7:15 P M	....
Ar Chicago	8:25 P M	7:30 A M

No change of cars between Louisville and Chicago. The only line running solid trains through to Chicago. Pullman palace Buffet sleepers on night trains. Diagrams for sleepers at city ticket office, southeast corner Third and Main streets.

	No. 2. *Ex. Sun.	No. 4. †Daily.
Lv Chicago	7:40 A M	7:45 P M
Lv Michigan City	8:55 A M	....
Lv Monon	11:10 A M	11:05 P M
Ar Lafayette	12:22 P M	12:09 A M
Ar Mitchell	5:49 P M	5:00 A M
Ar New Albany	8:15 P M	7:15 A M
Ar Louisville	8:35 P M	7:35 A M

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily.

Union depot corner Polk street and Fourth avenue, Chicago. City ticket office No. 122 Randolph street.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

(In effect Sunday, December 2, 1883.)

	Leave Louisville	Arrive Destin'tn.	Arrive Louisville
Cincinnati	†7:00 A M	†12:05 P M	† 8:00 P M
Cincinnati	12:25 P M	6:35 P M	†12:35 P M
Cincinnati	11:45 A M	7:05 A M	11:40 P M
St. Louis	8:20 A M	6:20 P M	6:50 A M
St. Louis	17:30 P M	7:30 A M	6:35 P M
Indianapolis	†7:00 A M	†11:30 A M	8:00 P M
Chicago	†7:00 A M	6:25 P M	8:00 P M

Trains marked ‡ daily. †Daily except Sunday.

This line makes two hours the quickest time between Louisville and St. Louis with no change of cars, and is the only line under one management between these two cities. Parlor cars on day trains; Palace sleepers on night trains. This is the only route running a through sleeping-car to New York via Parkersburg, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Free parlor cars to Cincinnati.

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1884.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL *to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.*

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

The COURIER-JOURNAL to-morrow, as usual on Sundays, will be a *double number*, and its sixteen pages, with one hundred and twelve columns of the richest and choicest matter, made up of news, miscellany, stories, poetry, local and personal intelligence, will be a treat of rare excellence for its wide circle of readers. Price only five cents for the double number.

As the large edition makes it necessary to go to press at an early hour, advertisers will accommodate us by handing in their favors at the earliest hour they conveniently can.

"BUSINESS."

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.—The breadstuff markets were irregular, but higher, with wheat in the lead, and distant options relatively strong. The close was weak at most points, with a considerable reaction. Receipts fair, except of wheat, and exports moderate. Provisions were strong and higher, but irregular. Cotton was firm, and futures were higher. The port receipts were perhaps smaller than expected, being 5,000 bales less than last week. The live-stock markets were firm, with an advance in hogs.

In New York, money was easy. Foreign exchange was steady. Government bonds were higher for currency 6's and lower for other issues. Railroad bonds were irregular, with the "lame ducks" lower. The stock market was of weaker and vacillating tendencies, but the bears gained the advantage and most of the active properties were sold down more or less. It is represented that the trunk-line conference has ended in disappointment, and this was perhaps the most discouraging denouement of the day.

In London, American railroads were a trifle lower. In Liverpool, breadstuffs and cotton were steady, and provisions were somewhat higher.

ANOTHER week gone and no Senator yet. How long, O, Senators and Representatives, do you propose to abuse the patience of yourselves and the people?

COL. E. POLK JOHNSON, Clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives, received six votes in the joint caucus for United States Senator, yesterday afternoon. It was a compliment as handsome as it was well-merited.

THE serious accident to Col. JOS. B. READ, at Frankfort yesterday, will be sincerely regretted by his many friends here and throughout the State. He is a most excellent gentleman and an honest, painstaking and attentive legislator, and his valuable services will be greatly missed in the House.

IN the ballot in the Legislature yesterday for Senator Dr. E. D. STANDIFORD, of this city, was complimented by the votes of 12 of the strongest members. If the members are casting about for new material they certainly have struck the right man. Better timber for a strong, influential and working Senator than is in Dr. STANDIFORD is not to be found.

WHAT a very peculiarly constituted mind has that very peculiar statesman, Mr. JOHN D. WHITE. Our latest instance was the vote on Thursday on the Tobacco Rebate Bill. Now, the act of March, 1883, which reduced the taxes on tobacco and cigars, contained a clause which gave to holders of tax-paid goods a title to rebate equal to the difference between the old and new taxes. This was the act which created the title to the rebate, and which, of course, bound the Government to allow and pay such rebate. That act, however, failed through inadvertence to appropriate a fund to pay such claims, and the vote of yesterday was upon a bill to appropriate the necessary money. The vote was clearly obligatory upon Congress, and yet Mr. JOHN D. WHITE dissented. He was the only Congressman sufficiently asinine thus to violate the proprieties, and his only argument was an old grudge against the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is gratifying, in one sense, that Mr. WHITE always takes advantage of opportunities to expose himself, for he thus cancels his influence. As he persistently opposes everything brought up in the House of Representatives in favor of Kentucky's interests, it is fortunate that he thus renders his opposition impotent.

THERE is such a general expression of approval of the project for a repetition of the Southern Exposition that the delay in the necessary subscriptions seems to be due entirely to procrastination. The Board of Directors has secured options on the grounds and has presented the subject for several weeks in every possible shape to the public. Every man, woman and child in Louisville knows about the project, and every intelligent person ought to know by this time whether he will subscribe. It is quite absurd for any one to sit back and say he is waiting for a committee to wait upon him. Committees are composed of business men, who have work of their own to attend to, and it is impossible for such men to give days and weeks of their time to going about asking people to subscribe to an undertaking in which all are interested. It is but a moment's work for any one to write and mail a subscription if he intends to subscribe or desires the success of the enterprise. The board has entirely relieved itself of responsibility, and if the week closes without the assurances of funds needed and the options on the purchase of the grounds are rejected no one will be to blame but those who have put off subscribing until too late. If the grounds are not purchased the buildings must be dismantled and sold for old material, and the glory and the possibilities of the Southern Exposition will depart forever. When that occurs, the business people of Louisville can sit down among the ruins and contemplate the benefits other cities are deriving from their ability to sustain their energy and enterprise.

CONTRARY to the promise of Thursday's dispatches, the Finance Committee of the Senate voted yesterday to report the McPherson instead of the Aldrich plan of remodeling the basis of bank circulation. The McPherson plan provides for allowing the National banks to take out a circulation equal to 100 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited. This standard affords superabundant security, and is the only one yet suggested which provides a uniform and unvarying basis of security for note issues. And since this plan is now in an almost guaranteed position of success we don't mind confessing to the public that it was first suggested in the columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL. It is of course possible that it may have been broached without our knowledge by some other person, but, if so, we give him permission to file his claim in rebuttal.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.

The Legislature assembled at Frankfort is discussing measures for disposing of the so-called surplus in the Treasury at Washington.

Mr. BECKHAM wishes to distribute the surplus among the States, and he ventures to quote JEFFERSON, JACKSON and CALHOUN in support of such a proposition. It would surprise any one of this great triumvirate to be quoted in support of any such proposition, as it would make Mr. JEFFERSON turn in his grave to be referred to as a defender of the existing war tariff.

Mr. BECKHAM evidently misunderstands the question, for he says he would be opposed to having any surplus in the Treasury, but as it is there he would like to see it distributed among the States. Mr. BECKHAM has been mislead by the use of a phrase which is convenient, but which is not strictly accurate. There is, in fact, no surplus in the Treasury, and can not be until all the debts are paid. It is said there are surplus revenues; that means that the annual returns from taxation exceed the expenses of the Government and the demands of the sinking fund. This excess is not allowed to accumulate to any extent in the Treasury, but it is used to reduce the debt; bonds bearing a low rate of interest are called in and cancelled, and it will soon be necessary to offer a premium for bonds in order to get them.

It is seen therefore that in no real sense is there any surplus in the Treasury; there is no similarity whatever between the situation as it exists now and as it was formerly, when the surplus was returned to the State.

The question is, shall the present rate of taxation continue? Mr. BECKHAM says yes, and ranges himself with LOGAN, BLAINE and WHARTON BARKER, and against every principle advanced by JEFFERSON, JACKSON and CALHOUN.

The Democratic party stands for a reduction of taxation, and it is not to be drawn from the position by State bribery or subterfuge. The way to get rid of this excessive revenue is to reduce and simplify the tariff. All this talk about distributing a surplus is chaff; there is no surplus, and when a Republican advocates such a plan he does it with the purpose of giving some excuse for maintaining the existing tariff; why a Democrat should it at all, passes our comprehension.

There is no more dangerous, no more pernicious, and, from a Democratic standpoint, no more heretical doctrine than that which makes the Federal Government the tax-gatherer for the States. It means centralization the most thorough and the most obnoxious conceivable. Mr. BECKHAM says he would be opposed to having any surplus in the Treasury; then he must oppose all the plans for distributing the revenues among the States, whether they are indorsed by LOGAN, BLAINE or WHARTON BARKER. All these schemes refer to the money which is to be accumulated, not to which is now in the Treasury. These gentlemen say, do not reduce taxation, do not pay your debts; get all you can from the people and then give a portion of it again to the States in order to keep them quiet.

It is a proposition which no Democratic assembly can afford to countenance. It is the principle above all others which distinguishes the Republican from the Democratic party. The surprising thing is that one Democrat anywhere should be found to indorse it. It is not conceivable that any such scheme of taxation, any such plan for centralization, any such method of upholding the robber tariff, will receive the support of a corporal's guard in Kentucky. It is not worthy of a moment's consideration from us. Even Mr. RANDALL and his Pennsylvania Democrats stop short of this heresy. They propose to dispose of the surplus revenues by reducing taxation; there is no difference of opinion on this subject among Democrats; the only difference exists in our party as to the methods of reduction. Mr. CARLISLE represents those who contend for a reduction in the tariff. Mr. RANDALL and his supporters insist, on the other hand, that the whole internal revenue system should be abolished, but no Democrat of prominece has come up to the support of BLAINE, LOGAN and BARKER in their efforts to bribe a whole people.

Mr. WILLIS has introduced a bill making an annual appropriation of $10,000,000 for five years for the aid of our public school system, which, as we have shown, is a measure of grave evil, but it is not a plan for the distribution of surplus revenues. Mr. BECKHAM has allowed himself to be led away by the glittering generalities of Messrs. LOGAN and BLAINE, but the plan will not bear examination. It has been almost unanimously condemned by the intelligence of the country, and the Republicans themselves will not dare to present as a party measure any such plan for plundering the Treasury in order to maintain the existing systems of taxation.

The Kentucky Legislature owes it to itself, to the people it represents, to the party everwhere, to reject all plans for distributing the revenues among the States, and now that the question has been pushed to the front it must be met. It seems to us that the Kentucky Legislature has before it enough business relating to the affairs of this State to fully occupy its time, and national politics might be discarded, but now that this very vital and distinctive issue is presented, the Kentucky Legislature must speak for the people, must speak for a reduction of revenues as against distribution, speak in accordance with the principles of JEFFERSON instead of in accord with the principles of LOGAN, speak for home rule and State rights instead of for centralization and the war tariff.

THE TRANSPORTATION BUREAU.

The Transportation Committee of the Louisville Board of Trade have just issued a pamphlet of eight pages, stating tersely and succinctly the more prominent points of the committee's operations since last May. At that time the committee had the good fortune to secure the services of one of the best freight actuaries in the country, a man of ample experience as well as technical training, whom they employed at a fixed compensation to devote his entire time to the services of the committee. A wiser thing than this has probably not been done in the Board of Trade since it was established. It is pertinent so offer some suggestions in illustration of this position, which we shall do very briefly.

The business of transportation lies at the foundation of modern commerce and industry. The advantages or the disabilities created by transportation rates make or mar the fortunes of cities, of agricultural communities, or of individual shippers. Modern commerce is conducted upon the closest margins, and small variations mean either vigorous and profitable expansion, or contraction and embargo and loss. The competition of rival railroads eager for freightage, and the competition of railroads with river, lake and coasting transportation, render the business of rate-making not only the most important single interest in trade, but also the most complicated science in trade.

The business of transportation is, in the most essential sense, a copartnership between the public and the common carrier. They serve and support each other. Their prosperity is, in the long run, mutual and reciprocal, at least when the common carrier is not a monopoly, and therefore a tyrant, capable of exacting a tribute to the limit of tolerance. Only in an advanced and well established system of competitive transportation the fine and delicate problems of the rate-making science arise, when the rate actuary exercises his genius in giving the greatest possible stimulus and encouragement to the industries and commerce of his territory while securing profitable business for his rolling stock. To do this with perfect success his knowledge must be perfect not only of the possibilities of profitable transfers between distant points on his line, but, also, of such possibilities on rival lines, and between competing communities. His knowledge will of course be most valuable when it is most comprehensive and complete.

But, ordinarily, and in this city, as in most others until recently, the science of the rate-making problem has always been on one side. The transportation lines only have had the service of expert rate actuaries, while the community of shippers have had only fragmentary personal experience and knowledge, or a limited personal acquaintance with the capacities and possibilities of their special lines of business. There has been no system in the shipper's interest under the direction of scientific skill to collect systematically requisite information in respect to rates at competing points, to figure out the maximum advantages possible to be secured local shippers under railroad pools or compacts, to examine intelligently into the justice of classifications, and to advise with local shippers, on the basis of an advocate or friendly adviser, in respect to imaginary grievances or denied rights and privileges.

The bureau, thus practically inaugurated by the Transportation Committee, is capable of rendering substantial services to the railroads as well as to shippers. It is an inestimable advantage to the railroads to have both sides of complicated and difficult questions ably treated by experts of the two opposite interests. They are thus either doubly fortified in their own positions or are better enabled to detect the faults of their practice or theory. They are also better advised of opportunities of creating or extending their traffic by special treatment in special interests or particular instances.

The transportation bureau of the Board of Trade has handled a large number of cases in the last ten months, some of which we may hereafter take occasion to present in detail. In several instances these cases have formed precedents for modified and beneficial treatment. Some others have been adjusted advantageously, but have been of isolated interest. Others, including some of great practical interest, are still under consideration or negotiation.

But it is merely as a new departure representing a wise principle, that this experiment possesses its special interest, and if it be conducted with discretion and forbearance and mutual respect by the representatives of the carrying and the shipping interests, it can not fail to work out most desirable results.

It is, of course, desirable that all shippers of the Board of Trade should keep advised themselves of the workings of the bureau, and avail, if need be, of the information and counsel at its command.

GOOD THINGS FROM NAZARETH.

The COURIER-JOURNAL has several times within the last month published the statements of certain large manufacturers that they do not need and do not want protection, but that, on the contrary, they would prefer that the Government take its hands off their business and allow it to develop according to the natural laws of trade.

It is by no means intended in these publications to convey the idea that the majority of manufacturers are in favor of free trade, but the fact that there are some who claim that they are being positively injured by the high tariff, at least proves that there is by no means a unanimity of opinion among the very class for whose benefit the protective system is maintained, and the manner in which they make these claims shows plainly that these are the manufacturers who can really see beyond their noses, who can and do think for themselves, and who are able to investigate and comprehend the economic laws of trade as well as to add up mere columns of profit and loss.

This truth is well expressed by Mr. THOMAS B. ATTERBURY, the head of the large glass-works in Pittsburgh bearing his name, and also the President of the Pittsburgh Iron and Glass Savings Bank. "If the manufacturers about here," he declares, "would look at this question practically they would generally change their opinions. They have, however, been trained in the protectionist's school, and have long ago given up thinking at all about the matter. They make a religion of their protectionist theories, and will not figure on the matter as they do about their business."

A member of one of the largest steel manufacturing firms in the country, located also at Pittsburgh, speaking on the same point, says:

"This district here is dyed-in-the-wool protection, and yet I should not be surprised, if things go on as they are now going, to find this very city the center of free-trade agitation. This tariff question has never been discussed among us. We are protectionists simply because we have been told so over and over again. Why, you can't find a preacher, a school teacher or a professional man of any kind that doesn't swear by a high tariff. None of these people can figure it out honestly for you. They always sentimentalize about 'protecting infant industries' and keeping off the 'pauper labor' of Europe, but they never will take out pencil and paper and figure up what the results would be if they had no tariff at all."

These are rather suggestive words coming, as they do, from the stronghold of protection. The New York *Herald* has a correspondent in Pittsburgh, and he finds that there is by no means a unanimous sentiment among the business men there against tariff reform. The steel manufacturer just alluded to thinks that if the tariff were removed from steel, an outlet for his surplus product would be obtained, and the condition of the laborer would be improved by lessening the cost of living and furnishing him steady work.

Mr. HENRY S. MCKEE, of MCKEE & BROS., one of the three largest glass manufacturing establishments in Pittsburgh, declares that he doesn't care how soon the tariff is taken off his goods, for with free trade he could compete with the world, and give his workmen regular employment.

Mr. ATTERBURY, above referred to, would "like to see free trade right away." Even under our present "protective" restrictions he ships a quantity of goods abroad, and with such restrictions removed he maintains that he can enter on even terms with foreign manufacturers the markets of the world. Canada could be controlled; the Spanish American trade belongs to us if to anybody, and we are nearer to Australia than England is. "The only thing that England really prays for to-day," forcibly says Mr. ATTERBURY, "is that the United States remain a high protection country. The tariff keeps English goods to a large degree out of our market; but in return it gives England the markets of all the rest of the world. England knows well enough that with all our natural advantages we would be, under free trade, her most severe rival. But she knows that as long as we keep up our high tariff we never can amount to anything as an exporting nation. This talk about British gold being used to make us a free-trade nation is humbug. If the British ever propose to send a corruption fund over here it will be to perpetuate protection. England to-day sends ten times as much goods to Spanish-America as we do, and yet she has considerably further to carry them."

On the political bearing of this question, Mr. ATTERBURY sounds a clear and true note. Says he:

"It is the burning question of to-day. It is the only live issue that can possibly divide the people. The party that meets this issue squarely and shows the capacity to handle it is the one that will win. I am not sure that the Democrats are honest in the matter, or that they have sufficient intelligence to see the importance of the questions they are called upon to face. It may be that this issue will defeat them in November. But if they prove themselves too weak some party will arise and carry the banner of free-trade before them until they sweep the country in its favor. This question can not be pooh-poohed or ignored. We Pennsylvanians have recognized the issue by becoming pretty solidly Republican. The State will be more Republican still as the election draws near, but for every protectionist who leaves the Democratic ranks to vote for the Republican ticket there will be two who will leave the Republican protectionist ranks and seek the low tariff platform of the Democrats. A reconstruction of parties will thus be brought about under the same name, but on totally different grounds. All this, however, is on the assumption that the Democratic party shows the capacity to make an honest and aggressive campaign for a tariff for revenue only. And dodging will swamp them completely out of sight."

These are words as wise as they are unambiguous. There must be no dodging, no shuffling nor double dealing on this question. What the country wants to know is the honest position of the Democratic party on the tariff. That party has already taken a bold and practical step in declaring its intentions. It only remains for it to continue unfalteringly on the course it has so auspiciously begun; then as a Tennessee Congressman remarks, "the gates of hell can not prevail against it."

MR. HURD pertinently calls attention to the "irony of protection" as exhibited by the opposite attitudes of its advocates in this country toward Germany and Mexico. Our protectionists who demand retaliatory legislation against Germany for establishing a "protective" embargo on American pork are the same protectionists who demand the maintenance by this nation of a like embargo against Mexican sugar. The Chicago *Times* gives a striking illustration of some of our inconsistencies:

"Germany has established an embargo against American manufactures of swine. Mexico has established a no less effective embargo against American manufactures of iron and wood, machinery, tools, wheeled vehicles, etc. The tariff of from $33 upon a two-wheeled cart, and $96 upon a common 'lumber' wagon, to $132 on an open buggy and $366 on a coach, that Mexico exacts, is not a less effective embargo upon the products of the great American carriage and wagon-making industry than is the decree of Herr BISMARCK against the products of the great American pork-making industry. Yet here, on one hand, are the protection gentry howling for retaliatory measures to force the German Government to admit our hog manufactures to the markets of that country, while on the other hand here comes the Mexican Government with a voluntary proposition to admit our wood and iron manufactures to the markets of that country on condition that America shall withdraw its embargo upon certain unmanufactured products of Mexico that are not produced in this country and that our manufacturers as well as consumers desire to get; and the same protection gentry that are anathematizing the protectionist Government of Germany reject the proposition of the protectionist Government of Mexico!

"On what ground of reason, of justice, or of fair play shall the protectionism that refuses to accept from Mexico the liberty of a market in that country for the products of our wood and iron manufacturing industries demand from Germany the liberty of a market in that country for the products of our hog-manufacturing industries? Why shall not Herr BISMARCK answer the clamor for a removal of his embargo against American pork by pointing to the refusal of the Senate to accept the proffer of a free market in Mexico for American wagons as proof that America would not be benefited by the admission of its products to the markets of other countries?"

MR. JOHN ROACH has secured from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation a series of resolutions, including many plausible generalities, in relation to ship-building, but also including a condemnation of free ships. It is said in New York that this capture of the Board of Trade and Transportation was virtually an ambush. This is plausible on its face, as it is inconceivable that a body of American merchants, especially in a cosmopolitan city like New York, could be so purblind as to oppose the enactment of a law which would enable Americans to sail under the American flag vessels built in any quarter of the world, and manned by sailors of any nation. This privilege would mean free and equal competition on the high sea with our great mercantile rival Great Britain, and anything less than this would mean a disastrous handicap, a disability impossible to contend against. It would mean that ships would be bought by Americans wherever they are cheapest and best, and manned by sailors likewise the cheapest and best. A member of the board reminded Mr. ROACH that he had learned in Trieste that the immense fleet of the Austrian Lloyds was built on the Clyde. Another member, a practical seaman, informed Mr. ROACH that, contrary to his express assertion, even wooden ships could not be built as cheaply in the United States as elsewhere. He also assured that patriotic citizen that he could purchase a 1,500 ton wooden ship in the British provinces at $35 a ton, while such a vessel in the United States would cost $58 per ton.

THE Frankfort *Yeoman* is the only newspaper in Kentucky, so far as we are advised, which opposes the COURIER-JOURNAL in advocating efficient and peremptory measures for remodeling the State constitution. Our argument was that it is a demonstrated fact that the constitution can never be changed in compliance with its own provisions, and that the only recourse is for the people of the State to assert their supreme and ultimate powers, to cast off the rusty shackles which they have heretofore permitted to restrain the collective free suffrage of the State, and to form a new constitution as a foundation and guide for the laws of the present and the future. We desire that the living generation of Kentuckians shall make their laws instead of blindly inheriting as holy and supreme the laws left us by a dead generation, and also that they shall throw out of the basic laws of society a number of obsolete and exploded principles which are in direct conflict with the paramount law of the land. For thus advocating the exercise of their rights and duties by the people of Kentucky the Frankfort *Yeoman* denounces us as revolutionary, and talks darkly of "blood and hemp." But if the people of the State, Mr. *Yeoman*, decide in the plentitude of their power to establish such a peaceful revolution—to sweep the old constitution out of the way and establish a new one—where will you obtain the "blood and hemp" which you desire to offer up to your dead fetich? Will you call upon the Federal army to protect your idol with their bayonets?

THE Philadelphia *American* naively says that "after the experience of 1880, few of us would have believed that any great party in the United States would have ventured in 1884 to commit itself to the policy of breaking down the protective system. No lesson was more forcibly taught in the canvass and the result of that year, than that the mass of the people in every State of the North would repudiate a party which proposed the tariff should be 'for revenue only.' It seemed so evident that the voice of the nation was against the policy of buying abroad things which we might make at home, that the expectation of seeing the Democratic party again commit itself to that policy was scarcely entertained in any quarter." This is an admission, which is rarely made by Republicans, that the tariff was an issue in 1880. Indeed the *American* seems almost to put it on the ground of having been the leading issue in that year. If then the Democrats, in spite of the lavish expenditure of money by the Republicans, made such a good race on a "tariff-for-revenue-only" plank in that campaign, when the subject had been but little discussed and but a short time before the election, and with a candidate who shuffled from the issue, why, indeed, should you not expect to see the "party again commit itself to that policy?"

"WE rise to interrupt the COURIER-JOURNAL's interesting effort to explain and make intelligible the position of 'Mr. CARLISLE and his friends' on the tariff question, long enough to ask if it is not mistaken in asserting that the present tariff 'is a war measure!' The tariff has been twice revised since the war, and in the opinion of some of our economists it is a peace measure as it stands."—[*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

Our Cincinnati contemporary is evidently getting "better." Generally, when the tariff is mentioned, it yowls out "Shotgun!" or "White nigger!"

The tariff has been twice "revised" since the war, the last revisers promising a reduction of 25 per cent. and giving us one of about 2 per cent. It is still the war tariff of 1861, and to-day averages a high figure at which no one would have dreamed of putting it in time of peace.

GEN. HANCOCK has been interviewed at St. Louis, and he appears at last to have made up his mind on the tariff, and, oddly enough, he now seems to regard it as a national, instead of a "local," question, from which latter standpoint it will be remembered he looked on it in the last Presidential campaign. He is even reported as going so far as to declare great faith in Mr. CARLISLE's position on this issue, and to say that he believes the Speaker's "tariff views will undoubtedly become the Democratic party platform." If Gen. HANCOCK had stood squarely on that very platform once before, he might now have some chance of standing on it again.

PRACTICAL people who have been studying the tariff in industrial science and economics should thank the gentleman who is supposed to represent the Nashville district in Congress for showing them their mistake. According to him, the tariff is a "goose," "an auriferous bird circling in the northern sky," and we may infer, therefore, that the most reliable authority on the subject will henceforth be that standard classic, *Mother Goose's Melodies*. Puzzled readers may now understand where the Chicago *Inter Ocean's* frantic Republican contemporary, the Nashville *American*, gets its remarkable information on the tariff.

"THE statesman who first conceived the idea of slapping a tax upon his fellow-countrymen and calling it 'Protection' was a dabster in the art of deceit. His idea has cost the laborers and consumers of the world money enough to rebuild the Tower of Babel with golden bricks."—[*Philadelphia Record.*

The COURIER-JOURNAL has a genuine admiration for the *Record*, and it entreats that journal to be more discreet. Such language as that here quoted, coming from Pennsylvania, is positively seditious, and subjects the offender to the alternative of being roasted in an iron furnace, or forever after buying his gallus buckles from the blarsted Britishers.

SENATOR SHERMAN has taken Brother HALSTEAD's ensanguined shirt and formally run it up on the national flag-staff as the party's ensign. It is cold weather for Brother HALSTEAD to give up his shirt, but he is smiling, though shivering, as he reflects that the same "cald blast" that raises his "goose flesh" flaunts the folds of his proud banner to the heavens. The best thing that Brother HALSTEAD can do is to run up the name of Brother SHERMAN to the mast-head of the *Commercial Gazette* as its candidate for the Presidency.

THIS AND THAT.

Fred. Douglass' Notion.

The man and brother is a hopeless dullard
Who'd not prefer a plain wife to a colored.

THERE is an occasional death in Chicago from winter cholera.

WHAT will the colored ladies think now of Frederick Douglass?

TWINS have just happened to a deaf-mute couple in Michigan.

THE bad boy learns his mother tongue from his mother's tongue.

MATTHEW ARNOLD looks at American pie through a single eyeglass.

NEW YORK papers are read a good deal because they don't have much "railroad news."

IF the temperance people want to abolish saloons, let them establish drug stores on every square.

THE far-off look of Boston hotel clerks is much diminished. Their salaries have been reduced.

"A FATAL gambler's quarrel" is reported from Chicago. There are too many fatal gamblers in this country.

DR. COLLYER advises his hearers not to go into debt. Next Sunday he will advise them not to go out of doors.

ON a recent acquittal:

"In Pennsylvania," says the breeze,
"Nutts never hang on gallows trees."

THE good advertiser is known to fame as long as he lives, and when he dies a luxuriant obituary rises to perpetuate his memory.

A WASHINGTON detective arrested a man who laughed at him when he fell on the ice. Some one probably pointed the man out to him.

A BOSTON *Globe* writer classes paragraphers as literary people. Somebody is always doing something to make the paragraphers mad.

THE President of the First National Bank of Leadville has fled from that city, not to return until he can be identified by some officer of the law.

IF the United States Senate is not very dishonest, Washington dispatches misrepresent it. It seems to be a mere machine for robbing and swindling the people.

THE man who shot at Guiteau may or may not have belonged to a secret society, but ever since the President pardoned him he has been known as a free Mason.

NEW YORK medical men desire to impress on the public the fact that success in the treatment of cancer can only be hoped for when relief is sought in the early stage of the disease.

FRED. DOUGLASS, in a sloppy letter inspired by the Morton monument, wrote: "It is mine to speak of this great man." The newspapers printed it: "It is unwise to speak of this great man."

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says the best workmen of all civilized countries emigrate to America. This may explain why so many foreign articles are superior to those of American manufacture.

TWO MEN have been dogging King Alfonso's carriage. No doubt they were two scientific gentlemen, trying to see whether the upper parts of the wheels were going faster than the lower parts.

THE surprise of foreigners visiting our National House of Representatives is that it has 450 spittoons. The surprise of visiting Americans is that it doesn't have more.—[*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

SERGEANT MASON is on exhibition in a New York museum. Why Sergeant Mason should be selected especially for exhibition, when there are so many other poor marksmen in the United States army, is quite unaccountable.

A YOUNG Indiana woman "was frightened into convulsions by going into a dimly-lighted room which she thought unoccupied and there seeing a young man of the family throwing his arms wildly about in the effort to put on his overcoat."

MR. EDWARD WHYMPER intends to ascend Kilimand Jaro, the snow-crowned mountain of equatorial Africa, supposed to be from 16,000 to 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. Perhaps Mr. Whymper has a mother-in-law somewhere.

THE original copy of the United States Constitution, written on parchment, is said to be fading so rapidly that it bids fair to become illegible. This, however, is a matter of small importance. Very little attention is now paid to the Constitution, in its original or any other form.

TYPE-SETTERS are having a good deal of fun this year in changing the word "ever" to "even," and "even" to "ever." There seems to be no way in which the unfortunate scribblers can ever get even except by writing ever. No wonder they say to themselves, "Why should we ever write?"

IN Maryland boys and girls of twelve years can marry without the consent of their parents. As children do pretty much everything else without consulting parents, the Marylanders consider it absurd that the little ones should be expected to make an exception of so small a matter as wedlock.

TOO MUCH praise can not be given the police for arresting fast and reckless drivers over the beautiful snow. Fast and reckless driving endangers the limbs of many valuable boys who try to catch on to every passing vehicle, and who pelt or blackguard every one who doesn't wait for them.

A REVEREND of Des Moines is a human electric battery. He will scrape the carpet with his feet for a moment and then light the gas with the tip of his forefinger.—[*Chicago Times.*] This is doubtless true. Col. Joe Brown, of Denver, can do the same thing, but the atmosphere has to be favorable.

THE time for great papers anywhere in the East is passed. The center of population and of political influence has come over into the Mississippi Valley. New York is in one sense on the outskirts of American civilization. The New York press no longer stands exclusively for what is most enterprising in journalism. Its field is likely to become more and more restricted.—[*Globe-Democrat.*

IF Senator Ingalls should ever retire from the Senate, some newspaper will grab him up to do its conflagration reporting. Mr. Ingalls writes of the late John Brown: "Out of the portentous and menacing cloud of anti-slavery sentiment, he sprang like a terrific thunderbolt, whose lurid glare illuminated the continent with its devastating flame, and whose reverberations among the splintered crags of Harper's Ferry were repeated on a thousand battle-fields from Gettysburg to the gulf."

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL told an interviewer in Chicago the other day that he thought Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, would make a good candidate for the Republicans to nominate at Chicago.—[*New York Commercial Advertiser.*] If there is any such man as Justice Harlan on the Supreme Court bench, he ought certainly to be nominated for something. There used to be a gentleman in that court who went by the name of Harlan, but he is probably not the man Col. Ingersoll refers to.

MELANCHOLY CITIZEN, to Newspaper Clerk—"Please insert this obituary notice in your valuable paper, and keep it standing one week." Clerk, after reading—"Why, Mr. Smith, this is your own name! You don't mean to announce your own death!!!"

M. C.—"That's just what I do. I want it to go to the country. There's to be another Exposition, and my ten thousand kin, if they see this notice, won't come in on me and bring their friends to board during the show. They'll not expect to get anything off a corpse! Put it in, and keep it standing!"

A WEALTHY but penurious farmer of Eastford, Conn., persisted in turning a large drove of half-starved hogs loose upon the town. A town meeting was called to consider the abatement of the nuisance, but the wisdom of the selectmen could devise no way out of the difficulty. When the meeting adjourned the citizens turned on the porcines with shotguns and slew ninety-five of them. Pork barrels were at once in demand, and a lot of Eastford people have gathered up their winter's stock of pork as easily as the children of Israel gathered manna.—[*Detroit Free Press.*

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

PROF. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ will spend the rest of the winter in the South of France.

THE Hon. John G. Thompson is confined to his residence at Columbus, O., with lung troubles, and some apprehension is felt as to his recovery.

IT is said that Mr. Charles Russell, the British lawyer, recently received $18,000 in fees in a single week, one of them being the $10,000 fee in the O'Donnell case.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH says that the report of his ill-health grew out of the fact that he "wouldn't go out to dinners and suppers, and drink with everybody who asked me."

SENATOR JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, says he has no doubt that the Legislature of that State will pass prohibitory laws and insure total prohibition. "I am in favor of this course," he says. "Positive prohibition can be enforced and will be enforced."

MR. MORISINI, who is Jay Gould's factotum, says that Jay Gould is "better off than ever," and that he holds less stocks than he ever had and they are all paid for. "His income," says Mr. Morisini, "is simply fabulous." Probably the gentleman from Italy meant well, but his choice of adjectives might be criticized. Just what people are wondering is whether Mr. Gould's income is real or only, as his man says, fabulous.

JOHN RICHARD GREEN's widow says of his last work, The Conquest of England: "The pages which now close it were the last words ever written by his hand—words written one morning in haste, for weakness had already drawn on so fast that, when in weariness he at last laid down his pen, he never again found strength even to read over the words he had set down. 'I have work to do that I know is good,' he said, when he heard that he had only a few days to live; 'I will try to win but one week more to write some part of it down.' As death drew near he said for the first time, 'Now I am weary; I can work no more.' Thus he laid down with uncomplaining patience the task he had taken up with unflinching courage."

SENATOR VANCE tells this story: "When Judge Tourgee was on the bench in North Carolina, an old chum of his was brought before him on some trifling charge. During the trial the prisoner said something that highly displeased his honor. "Do you mean," sternly said the Judge, "to bring this court into contempt?" The prisoner smiled and said, "Judge, you have known me for many years, and we have been friends, haven't we?" "That is a fact," said the Judge. "You would do me a favor within reason, even now, would you not?" "Very likely," responded his honor, all graciousness and good humor, "but what is it?" "Well," retorted the scamp, "do not press me too hard on the point of contempt this morning!"

ABOUT WOMEN.

WOMAN is the Masterpiece.—[*Confucius.*

WOMAN is the crown of creation.—[*Herder.*

HE that takes a wife takes care.—[*Franklin.*

WOMEN teach us repose, civility and dignity.—[*Voltaire.*

ALL that I am my mother made me.—[*John Quincy Adams.*

MRS. VILLARD is said to have about $500,000 in her own name.

THE receipts of the Nilsson nights at Philadelphia last week exceeded $8,000.

THE sweetest thing in this life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.—[*N. P. Willis.*

BUT one thing on earth is better than the wife—that is the mother.—[*Leopold Tchefer.*

NO MAN can either live piously or die righteous without having a wife.—[*Lighter.*

YOUNG SIMPSON (to the lovely Felicia, as they stand on the piazza in the moonlight): "Miss Felicia, this world looks so dreary and lonely to me. I feel as though no one loves me." Felicia (in a sympathetic tone): "Oh, Mr. Simpson, God loves you." Simpson, after a thoughtful pause, suggests they go in, as it is growing chilly.—[*Life.*

LONDON *Truth* says that the Queen's new book is a sort of biographical tribute to the late John Brown; that she is going to give a picture of herself, painted by Princess Beatrice, to the National Portrait Gallery; and that her only favorites now are the Dowager Duchesses of Athole and Roxburgh and Lady Ely. The same journal represents that Tennyson was seduced into the folly of accepting a peerage by the representations of his sons.

WAS IT POISON?

Two Gypsies Found Dead in Their Tent, With $2,400 on Their Persons—No Clew to the Cause.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Jan. 25.—Yesterday morning two Gypsies, man and wife, named McMillan, were found dead in their tent, nine miles northwest of this place. There is no clew to the cause of death. No marks of violence or indications of robbery appear. Upon the persons of the couple were found $400 in cash and $2,000 in checks on banks of Canada, whence they claimed to have come and where they have relatives. When found their little child was sitting up between the two bodies laughing.

The Coroner's inquest developed nothing but the testimony of an acquaintance, who spent the evening with the couple, that shortly before bed time they drank some soup. This might point to poisoning, but the witness states that he too drank the soup without bad effects. Signs of vomiting, however, were found about the bodies when discovered. The bodies are in the hands of relatives. No post-mortem will be held.

Chicago's Right to Tax Occupations.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Supreme Court of Illinois, in a test case before it, decides that the city of Chicago is authorized to tax occupations, the only restriction being that the tax must fall alike on the same classes. The decision is one of great importance to the city, as the limitation of the tax on real property has caused the authorities to seek other sources of revenue. The test case was made in a suit commenced by livery stable keepers to prevent an annual tax upon their business.

An Ex-Editor in Trouble.

ERIE, PA., Jan. 25.—Frank S. Heath, late proprietor of the Corry *Herald* and Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Greenback Committee in 1882, was arrested last night on the charge of sending indecent matter, advice to abortionists, etc., through the mail. At a hearing this morning he gave bail in the sum of $1,500 to appear at the U. S. Court at Pittsburgh in February.

KEIFER'S CASE.

Some History Which Shows How Two Stenographers Gave Place to a Needy Nephew.

Stock Gambling Said to Be Very Extensive at the Capital of the Nation.

Corkhill's Non-appointment Said to Have Estranged the President from Prominent Men of His Party.

The Democrats Discussing the Organization of the Congressional Executive Committees to Be Appointed.

FACILITATING CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Tyson, Dawson and Gaines, the stenographers, have been examined by the Committee on Accounts, and Gen. Keifer has been summoned to appear in the morning. The evidence thus far taken presents the following history:

March 3, 1883, was a long and busy day for Speaker Keifer. It was the last day of his official existence as Speaker, and many matters bore upon his mind. In the forenoon of that day, he met C. W. Tyson, one of the official stenographers of the House, in the lobby and said: "See me in five minutes from this time in my room."

Tyson kept the appointment and was met by a demand from the Speaker for his resignation. Tyson was surprised, dumfounded. He had heard two or three days before from the Speaker's nephew a rumor that Dawson was to give way to the nephew, and had interceded with the nephew with the hope of securing for Dawson the place of Speaker's clerk, then held by the nephew—an easy place, with a salary of $1,600 a year. Tyson, therefore, protested in the strongest terms against the Speaker's demand for his own resignation; represented that he had worked hard and expected a vacation in which he might recuperate; that thus suddenly turned out he would be unable to secure other employment even if able to engage in it. The Speaker was firm and said his nephew had a mother to support and must have the place; suggested that Tyson and Dawson ought to be able to make a satisfactory arrangement between themselves, and that for political and other reasons he could not turn out Dawson. Tyson retired and sought his patron and friend, Robeson, and appealed to him. Robeson interceded without avail, and told Tyson he could not help him. Tyson, Dawson and the nephew, it appears, then engaged in a consultation, the result of which was a letter from Tyson to the Speaker in the course of the afternoon. In this letter Tyson reviewed the circumstances respecting his appointment, reminded the Speaker that it had come to him without his solicitation and was accepted with reluctance, with the full understanding, on his own part at least, that he was not to be disturbed before December, 1883.

The letter closed with a proposition which had been discussed and agreed to by himself and Dawson, and which, it would appear, had the sanction of the nephew. In brief, it was that Tyson and Dawson would each pay the nephew, from March 3 until the first Monday in December, the sum of $100 per month, provided they were allowed to retain their places. Before the impatient Speaker received this letter, he had written one to Tyson, demanding his immediate resignation, and saying he would appoint Gaines that day. This demand had not passed from the Speaker's possession before he received Tyson's letter containing the proposition to submit to an assessment of $200 for the benefit of the needy nephew. Upon the margin of his demand therefore the Speaker wrote:

I have your letter and have considered it. Please send me an early answer.

There was need of haste, for time was precious. Night had already come on, and at midnight the Speaker would be bereft of the power to remove or appoint a stenographer. A second appeal to Robeson by Tyson was ineffectual, for the New Jersey statesman was too indignant to make another effort. The nephew, too, had changed his mind and no longer favored the $200 a month proposition. Perhaps he feared that Dawson and Tyson, as soon as the Speaker had stepped out of office, would denounce the scheme as a blackmailing one, and refuse to pay the money. It may be, however, that he had made a simple calculation and found that the scheme would yield him only $333 per month, including his salary of $133 per month as Speaker's clerk, whereas the stenographer's pay was about $417 per month. To be sure, Tyson had suggested in his letter submitting the proposition to the Speaker that the nephew had still another source of income, his salary as correspondent of a newspaper, but the nephew probably did not think it right to take this into consideration, because he had to do work in order to get that salary. Whatever the reasons, the $200 arrangement was put out of the question, and another had to be made. What should it be? About this time the hand which marked the fleeting time on the clock dial of the House seemed to the nephew to move with accelerated velocity and he began to fear that the prize would escape; so, too, with the Speaker, who felt that he owed a sacred duty to his nephew. He sent a messenger to the room where Tyson and Dawson were in consultation to hurry up matters.

The nephew personally demanded immediate action, and it is understood he even went so far as to declare in substance to Tyson or Dawson, or one of them, that if the did not "fix up that business soon they would both be bounced."

Under the whip of the impatient Speaker and the spur of his anxious and greedy nephew, therefore, the two stenographers began to prepare another "satisfactory arrangement"—an arrangement which the Speaker subsequently said was a "fair" one. Before it was completed another verbal message was received from the Speaker by a page, who said the Speaker wanted him to "hurry up that matter." There was good reason for haste; the minute hand of the clock was ticking off the seconds of the last hour before midnight. Tyson and Dawson then and there signed a written agreement, by virtue of which Dawson, "in consideration of Tyson's resignation of his place, agreed to pay him one-half of his own salary monthly from March 3 until the 1st Monday in December." This agreement having been duly signed and witnessed, Tyson sent his "voluntary" resignation to the Speaker a scant half hour before midnight. The nephew was promptly appointed to the vacancy. This promotion left a vacancy in the office of Speaker's Clerk, and Tyson tried to prevail upon the Speaker to appoint him. The Speaker refused, and bestowed the sinecure upon one Debass, who is said by some to be a relative of his. Tyson showed the written agreement between Dawson and himself—the agreement which the Speaker told Dawson was a fair one—to Mr. Robeson. That eminent lawyer immediately declared that it was worthless, because no money consideration was expressed. Dawson, it is said, declined to cure this defect, and the result was that Tyson never received one cent from him.

The nephew was examined by the Committee on Accounts to-day, and it is understood his memory of the events of March 3 last proved to be extremely defective. In one or two important matters, however, it is said his testimony fully corroborated that of the other witnesses. At his own request the examination of the ex-Speaker was postponed until to-morrow.

It is expected that so far as his memory of the circumstances will enable him to do so, his testimony will in the main agree with that heretofore given. It is believed that all the evidence taken together will establish the statements here given and leave no reasonable doubt in the mind of any person that Mr. Tyson was compelled to resign in order that the Speaker's nephew might have a fat place.

STOCK GAMBLING.

WHAT AN OLD STOCK BROKER HAS TO SAY ABOUT ITS PRACTICE AT THE CAPITAL.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—"This city is noted as the greatest stock gambling one outside of New York," said an old broker to a reporter. "A few years ago there was but one special wire to New York, and that hardly paid expenses. To-day there are fifteen broker's offices, with special wires; seven of them opened since December 1. It is a noted fact that wolves catch more lambs here than in any other city, for the reason that there are no commercial industries here. Every person gets paid by the Government, and a good salary, too, and from the $900 clerk to the Cabinet officer they go on the plan of all gamblers—money easy earned, easy spent.

"The Northern Pacific deal must have taken a few million out of this town. It is known that one pool, including prominent officers of the United States Courts and others, that were cleaned out of about $40,000; two ex-members from $20,000 to $30,000 each, and a United States Senator $20,000 on the long side of Union Pacific stock. The clerks got left in proportion to their means, and 'fly' bankers got left. In fact, it caught them all. A great many of Mr. Gould's 'dear friends' had the point to buy Texas Pacific stock at 52 after it had declined from 74. It is now selling at 15 and they have it yet. It is said his good advice extended even to the clerks in his office. The M. C.'s will always be the victims. You can't make a Government official or employe believe that times are hard when iron-mills are stopped and railroads reduce wages with thousands of men out of employment everywhere. He don't see this, for the Government pays him: his salary comes along, he prospers, and imagines he has the inside of the shrewd men in Wall street, who care little for governmental action, but take the general sighs of the country for their guide."

"In the grain market," continued the speaker, "the Western Granger figures carefully, and makes money while at home and speculates in Chicago. He comes here, reads the agricultural reports, and telegraphs for inside points, enjoys a good time and never thinks of the effect of the causes that bring about disaster to the crops. There are several who were cleaned out on margins of 13 bulling wheat last spring."

M'MILLAN'S BIOGRAPHY

AND SECRETARY TELLER'S PICTURE AS THEY APPEAR IN A NEW YORK PAPER.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A New York illustrated paper this week prints the pictures of the Chairmen of the leading Senate committees. Over the letter-press of Senator McMillan's name it gives a very good likeness of Representative McMillan of Tennessee. Mr. McMillan told the COURIER-JOURNAL correspondent to-day that this was not the first time that he had been buttercupped. Sometime ago a New York printing-house got out a work, entitled "The Public Men of the Day." They wrote two or three times to Mr. McMillan, asking him to send them his portrait and a biographical sketch, to be printed among the public men of the day. Mr. McMillan did neither. Shortly after the work came out an agent for its sale called on McMillan to sell him a copy. He referred to the fact that he was one of the men to whom the work was devoted.

He opened the book to show Mr. McMillan his portrait and biography as an inducement for him to invest. The biography was all right, but the portrait was that of Secretary Teller. No sale was effected. Secretary Teller and Mr. McMillan had a conversation about the strange mixture which had been allotted them, and McMillan told Teller that he would not object to the picture if Teller would submit to the biographical part of the business. Teller agreed to this, but said that he thought McMillan was getting the better of the bargain, as he regarded himself as the handsomer man of the two, and certainly had a good deal more hair on his head.

A SLICK SCALPER

GETS HIS WORK IN ON AN UNSUSPECTING COUNTRYMAN.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A Western traveler came into a railway office to-day and said: "I bought a scalper ticket cheap in St. Louis for Washington. That is to say, I thought I was getting it cheap, but from the way things look now I think I am badly stuck."

"What's the matter?" asked the railway ticket agent.

"Why, you see, when I bought my ticket the fellow said: 'I will have to charge you full fare, but will give you a drawback for so much on a scalper in Washington who will refund the amount to you; the difference I charge.' By the eternal, I have been looking for that scalper for these two days and I can't find him. I have been in every scalper's office on the avenue that I could find, and each one says, 'Don't know no such firm in St. Louis; can't cash it for you.' So you see how I am fixed about this matter. I am rather short this morning, and would like most confoundedly well to get the cash for this drawback, for I tell you it is about to be a very serious drawback to me. I am in favor of passing a law to break up this kind of business—just robbing a man by apparently square dealings."

"Who is the check on?"

"Here it is, read for yourself."

"What! that man is good for that amount. He will pay it."

"He may be good," said the rural traveler, "but I am afraid he will never do me any good."

Here the victimized stranger left to see his member of Congress and the sights around the capitol.

CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATS DISCUSSING THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEES SOON TO BE ORGANIZED.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Democrats in Congress are discussing among themselves the composition of their Congressional Executive Committees, soon to be organized. In organizing their committee, the Democrats proceed differently from the Republicans. They only choose the number needed for the committee, while the Republicans constitute a committee of one representative from each State having a Republican member in either house, and then from among this number an executive committee, which manages the campaign, is chosen. Under this plan a majority of the members of the Congressional Committee have practically nothing to do with its work. The Democrats in joint caucus elect their executive committee directly, and it is usually composed in part of private citizens, whilst the Republicans make theirs up entirely from Congressmen.

For Secretary of the committee, Representative Phil Thompson is mentioned. He gave his party very general satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of that position in the last campaign, and if he will accept he can, it is believed, get the place without the asking.

CORKHILL'S NON-APPOINTMENT.

WHAT THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE BALTIMORE SUN HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

The failure of the President to reappoint Col. Corkhill as United States Attorney for the District of Columbia will, it is currently reported, be the cause of a serious estrangement between him and several gentlemen of the highest official and social position, and who made personal appeals in behalf of that gentleman. It is very rarely that any one has had stronger backing than Col. Corkhill, and the President's own inclinations were altogether in favor of reappointing him. The last person who called on the President for Col. Corkhill was Gen. B. F. Butler, who visited the White House on Sunday night, and to whom the President said that he had not, up to that time, positively made up his mind, and that until within two or three weeks he had never thought of anyone else in connection with the office but the then incumbent.

It is asserted that the Attorney General made an earnest personal appeal to the President not to make the appointment; that to do so would be a direct reflection upon him as the head of the Department of Justice, and a tacit admission by the Executive that Mr. Corkhill was able and efficient enough to have acted as prosecutor in all criminal cases occurring in his jurisdiction, and the appointment of special counsel in the Star-route cases was, therefore, unnecessary.

These arguments, it is understood, at the last moment determined the President to order a new appointment, and he made a most excellent choice in selecting Mr. Worthington, who was more favorably recommended than any of the other outside applicants for the position, and who, it is conceded, is quite capable of meeting all requirements. But in well-informed quarters there is no idea that the Attorney General would succeed in unloading upon Mr. Corkhill any part of the odium incurred by certain of his absolutely indispensable expenditures in the Star-route cases. To the contrary, developments are expected, in a comparatively short time, which will place him in a more embarrassing position than can now be imagined by the uninformed, both as regards the Star-route cases and with reference to other matters connected with the administration of justice in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

THE MEXICAN TREATY, WITH GRANT AND GOULD AT OUTS—A BILL TO FACILITATE REFORMS IN CIVIL SERVICE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A gentleman interested in the ratification of the Mexican treaty said to-day that the reason there had been no well-organized outside effort to secure favorable action by the Senate on the treaty was because Gen. Grant and Jay Gould had fallen out. They were both, he said, interested in having the treaty ratified, but being at sword's point would not move in the matter, because of a fear that their influence would tend to benefit the other.

The Fitz John Porter debate was again the occupation of the House to-day. Taylor, of Ohio; Bayne, of Pennsylvania; Keifer, of Ohio, and Ray, of New York, made speeches. Taylor and Keifer opposed the bill.

The speeches were not listened to with any great interest; but little that was new was said. Keifer's argument against the bill was strong, so was Ray's in advocacy of it. That the bill will have a big majority was tacitly admitted by the Republican leaders. They saw the uselessness of talking against it, and attempted to get the House to decide to take a vote to-morrow after one speech on either side. There are a number of gentlemen who have not yet been heard on the subject, who are loaded with speeches and can not be free in mind until they shoot them off. These gentlemen and their friends prevented any such agreement as Mr. Horr and other leading Republicans wanted. It was decided, however, to hold a session to-morrow for debate only, and that debate to be on the Porter Bill. Gen. Wolford, of Kentucky, and William Walter Phelps are expected to-morrow to make the best speeches about Porter that the consideration of the bill in the House will bring out.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one by Mr. Gibson, to facilitate reforms in the civil service. It was agreed to take up the Southern outrage resolution of Mr. Sherman on Monday. Mr. Lamar and other Southern Senators will speak on the subject. It is predicted that the debate will be protracted and spicy.

Mr. Beck's bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from purchasing bonds of the United States at par value was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill organizing a civil government in Alaska was passed with amendments which have already been noted.

Mr. McMillen, of Tennessee, is preparing for introduction in the House at an early day a bill to reduce the period after the commission of the act that violations of the United States law may be prosecuted from 5 years to 18 months.

Senator Cockrell has introduced in the Senate a bill to extend the provision of the act of 1855, for the relief of purchasers and locaters of swamp and overflowed lands to all entries and locations since March 3, 1857.

The Treasury Department has decided that under the new tariff shoe-lashings do not pay the duty as goods of like description to Italian cloths, but are dutiable under the provisions for manufactures of wool, according to the value per pound.

Col. Isaac R. Hill, of Ohio, has been appointed Assistant Surgeant-at-Arms of the House.

CATTLE DISEASES.

THE BILL PROPOSED BY THE STOCK MEN TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House Committee on Agriculture will to-morrow report a bill prepared by the committee of cattle men. A number of memorials from live-stock associations will accompany the bill, also a communication from Dr. E. Salmon, Veterinary Surgeon of the Department of Agriculture. The communication points out the dangers to the West by the existence of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the East, and reviews the extent of the disease in the latter section of the country. "These infected districts," he says, "though small, are a real danger to the whole country, because all the way from Connecticut to Virginia there are large and increasing numbers of herds of thoroughbred cattle which are frequently shipped West, and some of which from time to time have been infected with this disease. With the increased prices of cattle a large number are being shipped from the East to the West, and the danger of carrying the disease is consequently increasing. I have been informed that if the Connecticut outbreak had occurred a few months later one or more infested herds would have been sent, according to contract, to a Western State. While it is true that pleuro-pneumonia has existed in the East forty years without having been carried West, it must be admitted, from what has occurred so many times in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, that there has been danger of this, and this danger is increasing with the large number of cattle now being shipped in that direction. Though a number of attempts have been made by States now infected to rid themselves of pleuro-pneumonia, these generally or always have failed because of the various reasons that the work has not been thoroughly done; at the best the attempts of the States were spasmodic, and while one was earnestly striving to accomplish something a neighboring one would allow the shipment of diseased cattle, thus counteracting the influence of the latter. The lack of unity of action between the States has prevented any lasting benefit, even when much has been accomplished."

With respect to the proposition to establish a permanent bureau for investigating communicable diseases of animals the communication says:

"There is not a department of original research or agricultural investigation in regard to which there is more pressing need of development than this, and none which promises to affect a greater saving. Our losses are now heavy, but must increase as the animal population increases, as new diseases are introduced and fresh areas infected. But it is not alone a question of dollars. The investigation of animal contagation must throw a new light on the human plagues which in our country alone sweep a quarter of a million human lives out of existence each year. Some of these animal diseases are communicable to man, and have greater influences over our health and lives than is generally supposed, and any means for controlling them can not fail to have an important influence on the human health as well."

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

IMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The National Board of Trade this morning discussed the matter of fictitious bills of lading. The discussion arose from reference to alleged fraudulent bills covering fictitious shipment from points in the South to New York and New England. A committee was appointed to prepare bills on the subject to be presented to Congress. The same committee was instructed to prepare a bill securing advances of money made upon bills of lading. The subject of inter State commerce was also discussed. It is the purpose of the board to pass resolutions urging the President to appoint a National Commission to protect the interest of the public in railway management.

A resolution was adopted reciting the enormous value of the property annually consumed by fire in this country, and recommending to Congress the appointment of a board to investigate the causes of such great waste of the country's wealth.

A resolution was adopted requesting Congress to repeal the law making the coinage of silver dollars compulsory.

A proposition that all taxes on home products be repealed and the Internal Revenue Bureau abolished was laid on the table without debate.

Resolutions were adopted recommending to Congress the passage of a measure now pending before Congress to allow the President the privilege of vetoing separate items in the Appropriation Bills, and declaring it the duty of Congress to enact laws preserving the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and allowing freedom of trade intercourse among the citizens of the several States without the payment of local taxes or license.

The debate then turned on the expediency of the adoption by this country of measures of retaliation against nations discriminating against American pork.

There followed a long discussion on the question, the result of which was that a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting Congress to take prompt action with a view of the removal of unjust discrimination against American products, which discrimination was declared to be in violation of the spirit of the treaty obligations. Resolutions were adopted directing the President and Executive Council to take such action as deemed expedient to secure cooperation with the National Board of Trade of the various commercial bodies not now united with it.

Memorials were received from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce urging the necessity of action to secure uniform laws respecting the conveyance of property and the authentication of legal instruments, recommending that the punitory feature of the National Banking Laws be made mandatory, instead of discretionary with Controller of the Currency, and recommending that Congress be requested to enact uniform laws with regard to joint stock companies and other corporations. The memorials were referred to the Executive Council. The next meeting of the Executive Council will be at Indianapolis, May 12. Adjourned sine die.

THE REMOVAL OF TYSON.

MR. KEIFER'S NEPHEW TELLS HIS STORY ABOUT THE CHANGE—THE EX-SPEAKER TO TESTIFY UNDER OATH TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Benj. Gaines, nephew of ex-Speaker Keifer, was to-day examined by the House Sub-committee on Accounts, investigating the removal of employes of the last Congress. Gaines was appointed to fill the position of stenographer, made vacant by the resignation of Tyson, on March 3 of last year. He testified that he was confidential clerk to the ex-Speaker at the commencement of the Forty-seventh Congress. About the middle of the first session he remarked to Keifer that the positions occupied by Dawson and Tyson were desirable places and if "things could be brought about" he would like one. Gaines said there was a tacit understanding between himself and his uncle that he should have one of the positions. At about the close of the last session," he continued, "Dawson and Tyson made a proposition to me that they would each give me $100 per month if I would allow them to retain their positions. I refused, and a few days later told my uncle of the offer. He said: 'Have nothing to do with the proposition.' With $1,500 I could have hired assistance and done the work performed by both Dawson and Tyson the last session of the Forty-seventh Congress; and with $5,000 could have done all the committee work of the stenographers, which cost the Government over $20,000."

Ex-Speaker Keifer was to have appeared before the committee to testify under oath, but pleaded fatigue after the delivery of his speech in the Fitz John Porter case, and asked to be allowed to appear to-morrow. The request was granted.

GOLD COIN AND BULLION.

THE REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE RESOLUTION REGARDING DEPOSITS AND EXCHANGE FOR SILVER CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury will send an estimate in reply to the resolution offered by Senator Cockrell requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of gold and bullion deposited with the Treasury, sub-Treasury and other designated depositories of the United States in exchange for silver certificates, and for which silver certificates have been issued during the calendar years of 1880 to 1883 inclusive, and whether there has been any refusal to receive such gold coin or bullion for silver certificates, and, if so, the reason of such refusal. The Secretary, in reply to the last inquiry of the resolution, says it is not known that there has been any illegal refusal to receive such deposits or to make such exchange. He submits a table showing that the total deposits of gold coin in exchange for silver certificates for the calendar years of 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883 were $78,754,000, of which $18,785,000 was for certificates paid out by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and $59,969,000 for certificates paid out by other Treasury officers. Of the total, $13,955,000 was deposited in 1880, $15,835,000 in 1881, $28,125,000 in 1882, and $20,839,000 in 1883.

A BIRD IN THE HAND.

THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY ADVISES THE ACCEPTANCE OF CERTAIN OFFERS TO COMPROMISE GOVERNMENT CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Solicitor of the Treasury has recommended the acceptance of the offers of compromise in the case of the Union Bank and Citizens' Bank of Louisiana for $1,500 and $1,750 respectively. These are the cases arising from the cotton claim of Noblon & Belirique, of New Orleans, which are now before the United States Supreme Court on an appeal from the Court of Claims. The latter gave Noblon & Bellrique a judgment for $296,000, but subsequently reconsidered the case and reversed the judgment. The money, however, had meantime been turned over to the assignees of the claimants, who had gone into bankruptcy, and been distributed among the creditors, about 60 in number. The list included the two banks already mentioned. The Government has brought suit against all these persons to recover the money in question. Many of them are willing to compromise, and the Solicitor is in favor of accepting their terms. He says the Government may recover $100,000 in this way, whereas otherwise it might not get a cent.

THE COMMITTEES.

A FAVORABLE REPORT ORDERED ON MR. HOLMAN'S BILL TO PREVENT THE DUPLICATION OF ACCOUNTS — SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE—INVALID PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House Committee on Claims has ordered a favorable report made on Mr. Holman's bill to prevent the fraudulent duplication of accounts and claims by officers of the Government and others having dealings with the Government. The bill provides that any officer of the United States or other person who knowingly presents or causes to be presented any voucher, account or claim to any officer of the United States for approval, payment or for the purpose of securing credit on any account with the United States which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in regard to the claim, shall not be entitled to payment or credit or any part of the voucher, account or claim. Mr. McMillen, Chairman of the committee, characterized the recent duplication and falsification of accounts disgraceful, and said the committee was anxious to have legislation adopted which would put a stop to the practice.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads has agreed to report favorably on Mr. Money's bill fixing the rate of postage on second-class publications deposited with letter-carrier offices at two cents a pound.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has adopted the following resolution, presented by Mr. Morrill: "It is the sense of the committee that whenever the Government has enlisted a soldier and accepted his services, the soldier should not be required, in order to obtain a pension, to prove that he was sound and in good health when he enlisted, and the Government should be estopped in setting up that the disability existed prior to enlistment." The committee will report a bill embodying the sense of the resolution at an early day.

Mr. Eaton, a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, changed places with G. D. Wise, member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

When the Senate Finance Committee adjourned last night a vote was pending upon the proposition to substitute the McPherson for the Aldrich Bill. The members present had recorded their votes, leaving the result a tie. Senator Voorhees, who was absent, has returned and cast his vote in favor of the McPherson Bill, which will be reported. Senator Sherman joined the five Democratic members of the Finance Committee in voting to report this bill, preferring it to the measure previously substituted for his own bill. The McPherson Bill provides that upon the deposit of the bonds required by law, any banking association may be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes not exceeding the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited, provided that at no time shall the total amount of notes issued to the bank exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

THE SUPERVISING INSPECTORS.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE BOARD AT ITS MEETING YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats has adopted a resolution as a rule of the Steamboat Inspection Service prohibiting all persons on passenger steamboats, except the proper officers of the boat and officers of the Inspection Service, from entering the pilot-house while a boat is under way. F. E. Heinbatch, Inspector for the Seventh district, proposed the following amendment to Rule 18, relating to life-boats on river steamers:

Passenger steamers navigating the rivers must be supplied, in addition to the boat required in the first paragraph of this rule, in proportion to their tonnage, with boats as follows: Steamers of between 100 and 300 tons burden, one boat; between 300 and 600, two boats; 600 and 900, three boats; 900 and 1,200, four boats; 1,200 tons and upward, five boats; provided, no steamer embraced in the rule be required to have more lifeboats or of greater capacity than sufficient to carry the passengers allowed by the certificate of Inspectors, including the crew.

CONFIRMATIONS.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate to-day made the following confirmations:

John F. Hazelton, of Illinois, Consul at Hamilton, Canada.

James Fletcher, of Iowa, Consol at Geona.

Postmasters—Robert V. Roger, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee, Wis.; Lucius Whiting, Billings, Mont.; M. S. Lake, Fayette, Mo.; Fred. M. Kimball, Cameron, Mo.; Chas. H. Tall, Clinton, Iowa; E. C. Haynes, Centerville, Iowa; Barney C. Wilson, Wahpeton, Dak.

XLVIII. CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

THE SENATE.

A BILL LOOKING TO THE RELIEF FROM POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PERIODICALS INTRODUCED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill to provide for the free circulation of newspapers and other periodical publications within the State wherein published. Referred.

Mr. CAMERON (Wis.) presented a petition from the Merchants' Association, of Milwaukee, praying for retalitory legislation against foreign nations which exclude American meats. The petitioners aver that wines from these foreign countries are much adulterated and should be excluded. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN called up his resolution on the Virginia and Mississippi elections.

Mr. LAMAR hoped its consideration would be postponed until Monday.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had no objection, provided it would not lose it position. So the consideration of the resolution went over till Monday.

Mr. MILLER (Cal.) presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco praying Congress to increase the strength and efficiency of the navy.

Mr. GIBSON introduced a bill to facilitate reform in the civil service.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably a bill providing for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations.

The House having disagreed to the Senate amendment on the Greely Relief Bill, the Senate insisted on its amendment, and a committee of conference was appointed.

Mr. BECK called up his bill intended to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from purchasing bonds above par. If our revenues go on increasing beyond our needs, as at present, and purchases are made by the Treasurer as he sees fit, there will be quite as much instability in bonds as in the bank circulation based on them. The bill under which the Treasurer professed to act was simply to provide for an emergency then existing, and not to give the Secretary absolute power to go into the market and buy bonds at a premium of 20 or 24 per cent., or whatever other price the holders chose to demand. The intention of the act was that the Secretary should buy such bonds as the Government had then the right to redeem at par, instead of buying up those bonds now at a high premium. Mr. Beck thought the better plan would be to accumulate less surplus, and thus reduce the taxation.

Mr. MORRILL said it was profitable, considering the time 4 per cents. had to run, to buy them even at 17 or 18 per cent. premium and reinvest in 3 per cents. The fact that our bonds are at a premium should not be the subject of reproach, but a compliment.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill passed donating a part of the Fort Smith military reservation to the city of Fort Smith for the benefit of the public schools.

The Alaska bill was then taken up.

Mr. HARRISON moved to amend so as to pay the actual traveling expenses of the Marshal and a salary of $2,500 besides, the vouchers to be approved by a Judge. Agreed to.

The consideration of the bill having been completed and adopted in the committee of the whole, it was reported to the Senate, the only reservation being on the prohibition clause. That clause prohibits the importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor in Alaska except for medicinal and scientific purposes, and led to quite a long debate; but the bill passed with the prohibition clause retained.

Mr. HOAR then called up his bill providing for the performance of the duties of President in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the President and Vice President. It was read three times and passed. In the contingency referred to the bill vests the right to perform the Presidential duties in the Secretary of State, or in case there be none, then in the Secretary of the Treasury. In case there be no Secretary of Treasury then in the Secretary of War, and so on through the Cabinet.

After the Executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL UNDER DISCUSSION BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the House the morning hour was dispensed with and the House went into a Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Springer in the chair, on the Fitz John Porter bill.

Mr. TAYLOR (Ohio) took the floor to conclude the speech begun Saturday on the bill. He denied the statement that the bill was based upon a resolution introduced by President Garfield. It was true Mr. Garfield did introduce a resolution looking to an inquiry in regard to the alleged discovery of important evidence, but the resolution was defeated, and what his opinion would have been upon that evidence, did not appear. He (Taylor) knew what Garfield's opinion was up to the 7th of March, 1881. It was the same as his was to-day. Congress might remove the penalty, but it was a case of suicide and could not revive the glories that once clustered around Porter's brow. Did the old flag need the support of a man who stopped on the field of battle, within hearing of the enemy's guns, because he disliked his commander? Would the stars of that flag be any brighter? Let no man who loved his country less than he disliked his commander take hold of that flag. He wondered if Porter still heard the booming of cannon, the shout of victory, the straggling cheers of the dispersed force; whether he still saw upon the field of battle some of the victims his own right hand might have rescued. All these things were in his (Taylor's) vision, and he had formed the opinion that his protection as an American citizen was not the best served by having such a man connected with the army.

Mr. BAYNE, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, spoke in support of the bill. This was not a political question; no man could make it one. He reviewed the testimony taken by the court martial and board of revision, and quoted at length evidence going to show that Porter exercised wise discretion in disregarding Pope's orders.

While quoting from Gen. Longstreet's testimony, to show the position of his troops on the 29th of August, he was interrupted by Mr. HERBERT, who stated that he belonged to Longstreet's corps and served in Wilcox's division. He knew the division was deployed and in line before 12 o'clock. His impression was that it was much earlier. They waited in line and wondered why they were not carried into the fight, and he never understood the reason for their idleness until he examined the testimony of this case. He did not believe, and he thanked God for it, that either the Union army or the Confederate army, during the late war, had furnished a Benedict Arnold. He did not believe that Fitz John Porter was a traitor to his cause. If he did believe it, he would be the very last man to excuse him from the consequences of his treason.

Mr. BAYNE—I think any honorable soldier would say that. Proceeding with his argument, Mr. Bayne said if Porter had advanced from his position at the time he received the "4:30 order," it would only have led to the sacrifice of more men, and would not have served to save the life of a man who fell that day. The order contemplated an attack on Jackson's flank. At the time Pope wrote the order he did not know of the presence of Longstreet's forces. Obedience to the order was obviously impossible, and it would have been insanity to have attempted to carry it out.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bayne's speech the Committee rose informally to permit the Speaker to appoint a Conference Committee on the Greely relief bill.

The committee having resumed its session, Mr. KEIFER spoke in opposition to the bill. After citing the charges and specifications upon which Porter was tried and sentenced by the court, he said the House was trying in a strange, singular way to heap condemnation on all the men who composed the court martial, for the purpose of vindicating men condemned after a trial which was fairly conducted, not only by the Judge Advocate General but by Reverdy Johnson. He defended the members of the court, declaring them the peers, and, judging from the record, more than peers, of the members composing the board of review, and criticized the action of the board admitting or rejecting the evidence. Proceeding to the *Herald* dispatches, sent by Porter to Burnside, he deducted from the language of Porter that he did not enjoy enough under Pope. He wanted to get away. His disloyalty to Pope was so great he wanted Gen. McClellan to be informed of it, that he might know he was right. He also quoted from McClellan's letters to Porter, appealing to him to observe strict obedience to Gen. Pope's orders, thereby showing that he knew Porter was not loyal to his commanding officer.

Mr. MAGINNIS—Did not Gen. McClellan write that letter at the request of President Lincoln, at the same time assuring the President that no letter was needed?

Mr. KEIFER—Then he had the concurrence of the immortal Lincoln that Porter was disobeying orders. He did not believe Congress had the power to reverse any part of the sentence of the court. In so far as the sentence was executed it must stand forever. Congress might authorize Porter's appointment to the army, but he would be branded by the guilty mark of Cain forever and ever.

Mr. RAY (N. Y.) supported the bill. He asserted that charges had not been preferred against Porter until long after the alleged disobedience of orders, an assertion which was vigorously denied by several Republican members, and as vigorously reiterated by Mr. Ray. He commented upon this as showing that the charges emanated from prejudices and passion. When Pope came to Washington he filled the public mind with whisperings and falsehood. Porter, noble, true, brave and patriotic, went to the President and implored that there should be a board appointed to inquire into his conduct. While clamoring for a hearing, this man Pope and his satellites, in trying to conceal their blunders, were poisoning the minds of the Secretary of War and the President. The result was that when they thought they had sufficiently poisoned their minds, when they found the Government determined to remove McClellan, then, and not till then, were the charges preferred and the court-martial ordered.

Mr. MILLER (Penn.) inquired what authority the gentleman had for saying that Pope had poisoned the mind of the President.

Mr. RAY replied that he could prove it beyond controversy from the records of the House and Senate and Pope's report. Before the conclusion of Ray's speech the committee rose.

The Senate bill passed providing for the removal of the remains of the late Gen. Ord from Havana to Washington.

The Speaker laid before the House the response of the Secretary of the Navy to the House resolution, stating that he has no knowledge of any service rendered by American officers or men to the British navy at the bombardment of Alexandria. Referred.

Also a letter from the Postmaster General in response to the House resolution in regard to the expenditures in the Star-route frauds, requesting the names of the persons indented to the Government, and the witnesses upon whom the Government expected to rely in the prosecution of such persons. Referred. The Postmaster General informs the House that an itemized list of the expenditures is being prepared, but it would be detrimental to public interests to give the names of the persons indebted to the Government and the proposed witnesses.

Adjourned.

A session will be held to-morrow to debate the Fitz John Porter Bill. No business will be transacted except the reception of a report from the Committee on Agriculture.

THE ROWELL MURDER CASE.

A Witness Who Seems to Have Been the Main Cause of the Trouble Between the Defendant and His Wife.

THE EVIDENCE SUMMARIZED.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The trial of Rowell for shooting Lynch was resumed, and Palmer, former partner and friend of Rowell, continued his testimony. He said while he and Rowell were arranging to find Mrs. Rowell and Lynch in a compromising position, he (the witness) told Rowell if Lynch was found in the house under peculiar circumstances he would be a serious customer, as he was a large, muscular man, and might, if detected, crush Rowell or throw him out of the window without stopping to open it. He desired him to provide himself with some pepper, and if he could succeed in throwing it into Lynch's eyes he would have him completely at his mercy. He offered to procure the services of Orlando Blodget, Jas. Knickerbocker, an amateur wrestler, and Charles Volete to assist, and Rowell agreed. He suggested to Rowell that he conceal himself in the cellar; wear rubbers so as not to be heard; that he could let us in, and one of us would rush in and grab Lynch's clothes and send them to him by express. Rowell said it would be a good joke to send the different articles to different places. The witness said we could send his money and jewelry to his mother, his pants to the Utica *Herald*, his coat to the Utica *Observer*, his vest to the Utica *Press*, and his shoes to the Utica *Saturday Globe*. An account of the meeting of Lynch at the house would probably be published in the Batavia papers, and a copy of the paper could be sent with each package.

Palmer in the cross-examination testified that Rowell made the slung-shot at his suggestion and according to his directions, he telling him that he should be well fixed to meet Lynch. He proposed that if Rowell saw his wife go away he should follow her, and employ detectives to watch her, so as to secure accurate knowledge of her conduct and obtain a divorce. He was anxious to see the truth of his statements substantiated, because he had been forced into this position by the attitude of Rowell and his wife. He thought Rowell doubted him, and that Mrs. Rowell would strenuously deny the truth. Rowell had an abiding faith in his wife, until he had been to Rochester to search the registers. On one or two occasions the witness feared Rowell had abandoned the matter altogether. He was devoted to his wife and was cheerful before Palmer's disclosures. Then he became despondent, depressed, irritable, impatient, forgetful, absent-minded, unmethodical and hurried in business matters. The witness told him he should get a divorce, and in a year or two after separation he would meet a lovable woman and marry her. No doubt there were occasions when he was impressed with the belief that Rowell was becoming insane. The witness took a little familiarity with Mrs. Rowell, which she resented. He said to her, he hoped that she was not any more intimate with any other man than with him. She replied she was not, except with Lynch. The witness accepted this as a substantial admission of adultery. Embracing and kissing her was as far as ever the witness went with her.

C. H. Turner, an undertaker, identified the slung-shot found in the parlor.

A. H. Thomas testified to finding a bullet in one of the pillows.

Mrs. Rowell, in an interview in a Batavia paper, bitterly denounces Palmer as the author of all her trouble, and charges as his motive a desire for revenge because he could not gain possession of her. She does not undertake to extenuate her sin, knows and feels that she did her husband a great wrong, and God knows she is sorry, but that does not restore the dead to life or bring back the innocent. Henceforth she will try to atone for the errors of her life.

Mrs. Rowell this evening states that the interview published is a fabrication. James Showerman, the author, forced himself on her presence on the pretense of making a neighborly call, they being acquainted. She told him she did not wish to and would not be interviewed. To a direct question whether she had stated a single fact given in the interview, she replied that she had not, and that there was not "a fact" in it that was true.

United For Defeat.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—What is known as the Silk Stocking Republican Committee of Twenty-eight held a meeting this afternoon and adopted a base of an agreement for a reunion and joint action with the Filley Committee. The Filley Committee also adopted the agreement, and it is now considered that all cause for a further division in the Republican party is removed. A resolution was unanimously adopted referring this agreement, and the report of the committee to the Republican National Committee and to conflicting State committees.

Amore Declared Insane.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—To-morrow the indictment against Roger Amore, of Plympton, N. S., for the murder of Mrs. Etta G. Carlton, will be nolle prosequied. Amore is adjudged insane. A brother and two sisters of Amore became insane through mental agony caused by the terrible accusation against him.

An Old River Engineer Dead.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Isaac West, a river engineer, aged 76, died to-day. He was engineer on the steamer Duke of Orleans when she made her famous trip from New Orleans to Cincinnati in 5 days and 18 hours in 1844.

Patti at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Probably the largest audience ever in the Academy of Music heard Patti to-night in "Lucia di Lammermoor." The house was packed from orchestra to gallery, and a large number paraded the lobbies, unable to see the stage. Patti received an ovation. After Gerster's flight to New York yesterday afternoon, she was followed on the midnight train by Col. Mapleson and brought back, arriving at 9 to-night. At the Academy of Music Manager Ford announced that Gerster would appear at the matinee to-morrow in "L'Elisira d'Amore" and in one act of "La Sonnambula" at night.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Woodard & Brasfield's Grand Combination Sale, Lexington, Ky., on February 14 and 15, 1884.—This sale will embrace 125 head, including choice representations of stallions, brood mares, fillies and combined horses, also 40 fine jacks and jennets. Catalogues on application.

Pain in the Back.

Have you pain in small of the back? It is your kidneys. Wintersmith's Bucau and Pareira Brava will relieve you.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Dr. Wintersmith's Liver Pills.—This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Doctor Wintersmith's Sugar-coated Liver Pills—causing neither nausea nor griping pains, as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day, most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons.

DEATHS.

CASSIN—On January 24, at 9:30 A. M., FRANK CASSIN, aged 75 years.
Funeral will take place Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from residence, 3,416 Missouri ave., Portland. Friends of family invited to attend.

BRYAN—Thursday, Jan. 24, 1884, at 1 o'clock P. M., SALLIE, wife of W. N. Bryan.
Funeral services Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from residence, 114 West Chestnut st. Friends invited.

CLARK—Friday, Jan. 25, 1884, at 1 o'clock P. M., DUDLEY MCCOMB, son of Clarence L. and Ruth M. Clark, aged 5 months and 15 days.
Notice of funeral in Sunday's paper.

HARLOW—Jan. 25, at 12:10 P. M., KATIE, daughter of Henry J. and Ellen Harlow, aged 24 years.
Funeral will take place from the Sacred Heart church, Seventeenth and Broadway, at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Friends of the family are invited to attend.
☞ Baton Rouge, La., papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.—Four first-premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste, and smaller dose, than any other Magnesia. For sale in registered, stamp bottles at druggists' and country stores, and by T. J. Husband, Jr., Philadelphia. ja26 eod15

Frenchmen can properly be called "the Knights of the table." They are good judges in all its refinements and delicacies. In order to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in good order they give pre-eminence to Angostura Bitters. When you try them be sure it is the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

No Cure No Pay.—Whitethurst's Cedar Balsam is warranted to cure coughs, colds, croup throat and lung diseases, etc. Try it. If no satisfied, return the empty bottle and get you money back. Sold by druggists. Price 25c.
no10 Sa&We3m

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

Is the SAFEST and the BEST. It acts INSTANTANEOUSLY, producing the most natural shades of BLACK OR BROWN; DOES NOT STAIN THE SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation and a favorite upon every well-appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by druggists and applied by all hair-dressers.

FACTORY, 95 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
oc21 W&Saly

MEETINGS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The officers and members of Queen Esther Chapter, No. 1, Order of Eastern Star, are notified to attend the funeral services of sister Sallie E. Bryan from the family residence, No. 114 East Chestnut st., this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. By order.
MRS. H. T. JEFFERSON, W. M.
Miss LIZZIE SIMPSON, Sec'y.

ALL GENUINE

Hoff's Malt Extract



NOURISHES THE WEAKEST, STRENGTHENS THE FEEBLEST AND BUILDS UP THE SYSTEM BY ENABLING DELICATE PATIENTS TO ASSIMILATE FOOD.

Must be put up in this style bottle, and bear on label the name of

TARRANT & CO.,

Sole Agents for the U. S., 278 Greenwich St. New York.

For sale by all druggists.
Price $4 per dozen.



MISCELLANEOUS.

A SUCCESSFUL High School Teacher desires an appointment as Superintendent or Professor, West or South. Expert in modern languages (English, German, French and Spanish) and Science (Physics, Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology). Highest references. Address T. S., care Theo. F. H. Meyer, 16 E. 60th st., New York.

Horses Wanted.

WILL be at Scoggan, Hudson & Co.'s yards, at Sixteenth and Main, one week, commencing Monday, 28th, to buy 50 head of Mares and Horses, 6 to 8 years of age, and weighing from 1,050 to 1,100 lbs.
D. ARNHEIM & CO.

Notice of Removal.

WM. SKENE & CO. have removed their office to the Louisville Fertilizer Works, corner of Sixteenth st. and High ave., one square below the railroad bridge. ja20 d1m

E. S. STEWART'S
Frankfort Lottery of Kentucky.
CLASS 41—JANUARY 25, 1884
50 3 78 59 33 31 37 69 12 65 61 68
CLASS 42.
39 1 66 8 32 35 27 73 51 57 30 15 54
339 and 341 WEST MARKET STREET.
This Company does no business through the United States Mails.

FOR SALE.

For Sale, Cotton Plantation of 600 Acres

AT a great sacrifice, to close an estate, about six miles below Lake Providence, in East Carroll Parish, La.; good land; not subject to overflow; with half interest in Cotton Gin; no incumbrance; title perfect; immediate possession given; terms, $3,000 cash, balance in six equal annual payments, easily made out of the crop. Address until 10th Feb., 1884, C. HILLS, at Lake Providence, La. After that time, Judge S. C. JONES, Delaware, O., who are the Executors.

THE ONLY GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT

is the BEST HEALTH BEVERAGE, Tonic and Nutritive known. The Genuine CONTAINS ONE-THIRD MORE to the bottle than the imitation, and is SUPERIOR in quality.



"I have used Johann Hoff's Genuine Malt Extract during the last 5 years in my medical practice, and have found it an admirable food and Tonic in convalescence, in cases of Dyspepsia, for the weak and debilitated, especially Nursing Mothers, Weakly Children, Lung and Throat Diseases." C. O. STILLMAN, A.M., M.D., Phila.

I have brought suit against Messrs. Tarrant & Co. for bottling and selling another preparation upon the reputation of my Genuine Malt Extract, for which I have received 58 medals from Exhibitions, Medical societies, etc. etc.

Beware of Imitations!

None genuine without signature of "Johann Hoff" & "Moritz Eisner," on the neck of every bottle.
JOHANN HOFF,
Berlin, Germany.
EISNER & MENDELSON, Sole Agents for the U. S., 318 & 320 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ja26 Sa53

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the National Bank of Commerce, in the city of New York on Thursday, Feb. 14, 1884, at which meeting thirteen Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
ja9 dtf W. H. LEWIS, Sec'y.

THE RAILROADS.

The Trouble in the New Tripartite Alliance Further From a Settlement Than Ever.

The Conference Adjourned Indefinitely by the Sudden Withdrawal of the Burlington.

The West Shore Secures a Loan of Twelve Million Dollars and Strikes Out Afresh.

Track News From All Sections of the Country, by Telegraph and Otherwise.

LOCAL, GENERAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Burlington announced its ultimatum to the other Western railway managers this afternoon upon the proposition to pool trans-Missouri business, and upon its rejection quitted the conference, and the session was adjourned without date.

This is the outcome of the long-pending negotiations which have been pursued by the Union Pacific and the other four Omaha lines to induce the Burlington to join the tripartite alliance, or to agree to form another district pool, with the Burlington on one side and the Union Pacific and its new allies on the other. At the conference Tuesday the Burlington announced its readiness to organize a new pool, but on terms which would leave matters in about the condition they were prior to the signing of the tripartite agreement between the Union Pacific, Rock Island and St. Paul roads; and the work of arranging the percentages for the new pool was referred to a sub-committee, which labored during Wednesday and Thursday, and some progress was made on the business west of the Missouri river, in which the Union Pacific and Burlington were interested in common.

This morning, when the question as to the division of business at Omaha was reached, the Burlington declared that it must have its full pro rata of all business originating at local points on the Union Pacific road and carried by that road into Omaha. In other words, its Omaha line was to be placed on even terms with the other Iowa roads, and no discrimination was to be made against it, by reason of the fact that the company had other lines reaching out into Nebraska and Colorado. This left the situation the same as prior to the dissolution of the Iowa pool—that is, the Burlington was willing to negotiate with the Union Pacific, and that road only, for a division of business beyond the Missouri; and with the Iowa roads for business east of that river. On the part of the Union Pacific and the four Iowa roads—parties to a 25 years' compact—this meant the abandonment of the avowed purpose of the new alliance; and the stand taken by the Burlington demonstrated that the interests of the road were irreconcilable to the extent of an agreement to pool Western business.

The statement was made to officials of the Burlington road present that no such concession could be made—that the Burlington would have to recognize the Union Pacific, Northwestern, Wabash, Rock Island and St. Paul roads as practically one system in the handling of competitive trans-Missouri business, and that there could be no other basis for negotiation. The Burlington said it would not proceed upon any such basis, and that its answer was final. Its representatives withdrew, and the sub-committee adjourned *sine die*.

It is acknowledged on all sides that the period for negotiation is past. One of the officials said it was plainly apparent that the strength of the contestants would have to be tested by a show of ability in securing business on the agreed basis of rates or by open war. It is thought certain that rates will be maintained to February 1, when all the old agreements expire by limitation or notice. Some of the officials affect to believe the rate will be maintained after that day by a mutual understanding.

SOME HOPE FOR A PASSENGER SETTLEMENT.

The General Passenger Agents of the lines interested in business between Chicago and Kansas City met to-day for the purpose of adjusting rates East from the latter city, which have been somewhat demoralized since the trouble between the seaboard trunk lines and the Missouri river lines, growing out of the payment of commissions by the latter at New York on business to the Missouri river. The representative of the Burlington road stated that he was not willing to enter any temporary arrangement, but insisted on a solid, substantial agreement to secure the maintenance of rates west-bound from Chicago as well as east-bound from Kansas City. Without reaching a conclusion, the meeting adjourned to the 31st inst., when it is thought such an agreement can be reached.

THE WEST SHORE

ONCE MORE ON ITS FEET, WITH PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR THE FUTURE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The troubles of the West Shore railroad have at last been lightened by a loan of $12,000,000 made today by the Central Trust Company of this city. Gen. Winslow, President of the road, announced several days ago that he had begun negotiations which he thought would bridge over the difficulties precipitated by the application for a receiver for the North River Construction Company. This announcement was received on the street with some incredulity, from the fact that it was known that an attempt to secure a loan from the Pennsylvania Company, and negotiations to the same end with Mr. Gould had fallen through. The Pennsylvania Company wanted the road, and Mr. Gould's demands were not less exorbitant. To-day's loan is to be carried at 5 per cent., and will run for 50 years. Three-quarters of the amount will be applied to the completion of improvements already begun, and the balance to the acquisition of additional land, rolling stock and other equipments. The Trust Company is secured by all the property belonging to the West Shore road, and the loan will take the shape of bonds, registered and coupon, of whose sale the Central Trust Company will take charge. It seems certain now that the road will be completed, and that the New York Central will have to look out for its laurels.

OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE MEETING OF THE JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—At the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee the application of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad Company, for admission to the passenger pool, was formally received. The matter was not voted upon, but laid over until a future meeting. The question of percentage to be awarded the new member of the pool will be decided by arbitration.

There was a general discussion on the subject of interior pools and figures and estimates for pools between Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Toledo and Indianapolis.

Some slight changes were made in the differential fares between Cincinnati and the sea-board, which authorize a reduction of 50 cents on the present rates. Other changes will be made.

ANOTHER RECEIVER.

Gen. Jourdan, Commissioner of Police, has been appointed temporary Receiver of the Brighton Beach railroad.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road has adopted the check system in paying salaries to employes.

BOTH passenger and freight trains will begin running on the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo road February 1.

AN official of the Indianapolis and Eel River road states that 75 miles of track will undoubtedly be built this year.

THE Montezuma Hotel, at Las Vegas, which was burned recently, will be rebuilt at once by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe people.

THE earnings of the Illinois Central for the second week in January were $251,263, a decrease of $2,290 compared with the same week last year.

THE *Constitution* predicts a war out of Atlanta during the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans. It says a $5 round trip rate need surprise no one.

FROM the St. Louis *Republican's* railroad news: "Tom Deasley, catcher of the Von der Ahe, arrived here yesterday and will go into training immediately."

THE track and road-bed of the Panhandle, between this city and Chicago, is said to rank second for smoothness and solidity in the entire Pennsylvania system.

THE Pullman Car-works at Detroit discharged a large number of their workmen Thursday. The affairs of the West Shore road are said to have had much to do with this step.

THE House Committee on Indian Affairs has instructed Mr. Wellborn to report favorably the bill granting right of way to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad through the Indian Territory.

THE earnings of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western road proper the second week in January were $51,094, a decrease, as compared with the earnings of the corresponding week of 1883, of $223. The Ohio Southern earned the second week $11,346, an increase of $3,222.

THE new four-cylinder engine, which has been on trial on the Boston and Albany railroad, is a failure. The compounding arrangements won't work. When run as an ordinary double-cylinder engine, it eats up more fuel than the heaviest engine belonging to the road, and draws no more cars.

THE Richmond and Danville road has just issued its statement of gross and net earnings for the month of December, 1883. The gross earnings were $630,350, a decrease of $12,254 as compared with 1882. The net earnings were $279,078, which is an increase of $38,628 compared with the same time in 1882.

THE Nashville *American* says: "There are about 175 cars loaded with cotton, lumber and iron lying in the railroad yards in Edgefield, waiting for the river to open, and the lumber is increasing daily. Unless the ice breaks up in a day or two this freight will be forwarded East by the way of Louisville."

H. C. DIEHL, General Freight Agent of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western, has gone to Peoria to investigate the rumor of rate-cutting at that point, and, if true, the Indiana, Bloomington and Western will hardly continue to be lookers-on, they really being the most direct route between Peoria and the seaboard.

IN spite of announcements to the contrary, the Michigan Central is not ready to announce when it will begin running across the new cantilever bridge at Niagara Falls. The cold weather and snow have made it very difficult to work in the yards; consequently they have not been gotten ready as fast as was expected.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has purchased the Buckeye Car-works, situated in the eastern part of Columbus, O., and will take possession about the 1st of March. The railroad company has long needed works of this kind, having none west of the Ohio river. As soon as the company takes possession about 300 men will be employed in the building of cars.

A BILL has been introduced into the Maryland House of Delegates looking toward the breaking up of railroad ticket selling by scalpers. It provides that any party other than regular agents must hold a certificate from the transportation company by which the ticket is issued before offering it for sale. The penalty prescribed for a violation is a fine of $500 and one year's imprisonment.

THE first circular of Receiver Woodard has just been issued to the employes of the Texas and St. Louis. It gives assurance that no changes will be made except for cause, and asks the hearty co-operation of all for the best interests of the road. An inventory of all property held on December 16 is ordered, and all moneys are instructed to be forwarded hereafter to Capt. L. B. Fish, the newly-appointed Treasurer.

THE new coal cars recently furnished for the Indiana, Bloomington and Western road by the Indianapolis Car-works are somewhat larger than the average coal car and of superior construction. The cars are 34 feet long; capacity, 25 tons. Outside sills are yellow pine, 5 by 13 inches; center sills are yellow pine, 5 by 8 inches, re-enforced by oak sills, same size, making them 16 inches deep. The transoms are iron. Axles weigh 385 pounds each, and have 4-inch centers. Journals, 4 by 7 inches. Arch bars are 4 by 1 inch. Four truss-rods of 1⅛ inch iron. The entire car is built in proportion, and will carry 30 tons. It is the strongest car now running.

WHAT MR. FINK SAYS.

[*New York Special.*]

Relative to the injunction obtained by the Lackawanna against the Nickel-plate for refusing to take through freights from the former, Commissioner Fink said Tuesday: "The *Evening Post* was right when it said that the Judge would have a hard time to enforce it. The injunction suited us.

"It said that the Nickel-plate must take business from the Lackawanna on the same conditions as business received from the other trunk lines. That's just what we wanted; we wanted the Lackawanna to maintain rates, and do its business as the other roads were doing theirs. I think it is more of an injunction against the other side than against us."

A CONTRACT WITHOUT EFFECT.

[*Buffalo Express.*]

The recent suit of W. C. Coup against the Wabash for damages to circus property has attracted considerable attention in railway circles. The circumstance that a Detroit Judge has awarded damages in the sum of $15,000, when the contract specified that the company would not be responsible for injuries to the property, has given rise to the question whether a railroad company's responsibility is ever affected by the provisions of the contract with the shipper. In connection with the decision of the suit, the appended contract will be of interest:

"It is hereby mutually understood and agreed that this contract is made with the said party of the first part, not as a carrier of said Coup's circus and the property and persons connected therewith, but as a hirer of said machinery, motive power and right of way and the men to move and work the same."

POOLS AND COMPETITION.

[*Railway Register.*]

If it were not for railway pools competition would soon lead to wars whose result would be the survival of the fittest; in other words, this strife for business would continue until the strongest companies had absorbed those that were weaker. For a time rates would be low, but, when the poorer lines were forced to succumb, the strong victors would at once advance the charges of transportation, and things would be in a worse condition than before. There would be more roads to earn their fixed charges, greater capital upon which interest must be paid, and all lines would be owned by fewer companies, who could more easily crush out competition. Legislation would not avail, for no laws could prevent cutting of rates, although they can establish a maximum charge. As Albert Fink well points out, pools are of the greatest value to the community in preserving competition, while they are of vital importance to the railroad companies themselves, because they tend to the maintenance of rates and the prevention of disastrous wars.

LARGER ROLLING STOCK.

[*Indianapolis Journal.*]

The tendency with railway management is now to build larger and stronger cars, and in renewals of road-beds, bridges, etc., special attention is given that they be made so substantial as to bear the present locomotives and trains hauled. The weight per foot run of a long train of loaded cars is fast approaching that of a train made up of locomotives. The largest box cars in use on the New York, Buffalo and Western road weigh 24,900 pounds, have a carrying capacity of 50,000, and when loaded they weigh 75,000 pounds; but on Indianapolis roads 40,000 pounds is the carrying capacity of the cars built within the last two years, and with more powerful locomotives there has been a marked reduction in the cost of moving freights. General Manager Thomas, of the Bee-line, states that they are now hauling 40,000 pounds of freight as cheap as they could 20,000 pounds five years ago, with old style cars and light locomotives. The experience on the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh road is much the same. The consol and heavy mogul engines are hauling about the same number of cars, carrying 40,000 pounds, that they did a few years ago of cars carrying 20,000 pounds, thus cutting down the expenses of train crews one-half; and the heavier engines are consuming but little more coal, so great have been the improvements in fire-boxes, flues, draught, etc.

RAILROAD PERSONALS.

MILTON H. SMITH, Vice President of the L. and N., has gone to New York.

R. H. FOWLER, Southern Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Alton, was in New Orleans yesterday.

H. H. SYMMES has been appointed Southeastern Passenger Agent of the Bee-line, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

DAVE BRADY, Southern Passenger Agent of the B. and O. and C., W. and B. lines, returned from a short trip South yesterday.

CHARLES MONSCH, Southern Passenger Agent of the N. Y., P. and O., left suddenly for New Orleans yesterday in the interest of his road.

T. J. POTTER has been elected Vice President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. He is also General Manager of the Burlington.

F. S. GRIMES, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Pensacola and Atlantic road, with headquarters at Pensacola, was in the city yesterday. He reports a boom in Florida business.

COL. C. P. ATMORE has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Owensboro and Nashville and Nashville and Florence roads. It is not thought, however, that the duties of the new office will prove too arduous for the clever Colonel.

BRADFORD DUNHAM, General Manager of the L. and N., left last night for Evansville and St. Louis. Mr. Dunham has been appointed General Manager also of the Owensboro and Nashville and Nashville and Florence lines, connections of the L. and N.

ROBERT HARRIS, as Vice President of the Erie road, received a salary of $12,000; as President of the Northern Pacific road he receives $20,000 a year. The understanding now is that the duties of the Erie performed by Mr. Harris will hereafter be looked after by Col. E. L. Bowen, General Superintendent, and O. Chanute, Chief Engineer, who is still an advisory member of the official board.

JOHN E. WILCOX, of the purchasing department of the L. and N., has resigned, to accept the office of Purchasing Agent with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road. Mr. Wilcox has been with the L. and N. for thirteen years past, and during his long service made many friends among railroad men, who will regret his resignation, but at the same time congratulate him on his promotion to the more important office with the E. T., V. and G.

MR. WILLIAM J. MARTIN, who has been appointed store-keeper of the L. and N., is one of the most competent young men on the road. He is thoroughly familiar with all the details of his office. He has worked with the road since he was a mere child, and, step by step has won his way up. The road has undergone many changes since he has been connected with it, but the only changes that have been made with him have been promotions. He is faithful, competent, honest and attentive. The road has secured one of the best store-keepers it ever had, and one who will be the most popular.

LEXINGTON'S FOUNTAINS.

Never Such Were Seen Before—History Records Only Two Cases that Compare With the Bluegrass Capital's Water-works.

MULLIGAN'S CORN JUICE.

[*Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.*]

LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 24.—I've been talking to the Mayor on water-works, and I reckon we are going to have the daisiest thing in that line the world has ever seen. As for fountains, you just ought to hear our programme. No..o of your Cincinnati fountains, with a half-dozen cupids and nondescript sea urchins blowing up water through mint julep rye-straws, but something in that line that just lays in the shade anything they can do at Fontainebleau, Versailles, Sydenham or Trafalgar Square.

That water should ever have succeeded in attracting the attention of the average Lexington man is a miracle which discounts Lourdes, and gets away with anything short of Cana, of Galilee, and when it is remembered that right on top of this enterprise we are starting an immense soap factory, it is natural that philanthropists in our city should feel happy that a long-felt want is to be supplied—an aching void to be filled. The way this

WATER WORKS RAGE

came about is a little singular. Messrs. Dennis Mulligan and Claude M. Johnson became rival candidates for the Mayoralty of this city. Mr. Mulligan is a foreigner, his name proclaiming his French origin. Mr. Johnson's name proclaims his aristocratic Kentucky origin. Mr. Mulligan is a dealer in whiskies. As a fluid, it's hard to beat in Lexington. Mr. Mulligan has ancient whiskies—whiskies excavated at Pompeii and Herculaneum, buried on that sad occasion when Vesuvius assumed a clerical role and conducted the burial service for those two places, concluding with "ashes to ashes;" whiskies with a prehistoric American Government brand on them, marked "Old Crow," dated 1491, and made by the Indians a year before Columbus came over here yachting; whiskies whose age can only be reckoned by Chinese chronology, and that have a picture of the laying of the corner-stone of the "great wall" for a trade-mark. It looked like Dennis held three aces, and that there was nothing in the deck that could beat him, for it was known that he is going to knock out the heads of enough barrels to set one at each corner in town on election day, with tin cups tied to them by hemp strings, like Gen. Gentry has ice-water at the fair, and about a cord and a half of souvenir bottles at each barrel with a quart in each, and a green seal, bearing this strange device, "Mulligan—early and often."

As an instance of valor history does not

RECORD A PARALLEL

to the conception that would attack a proposition of that sort with water in the town of Lexington. David before Goliath, Leonidas at Thermopylæ, the bare-handed son of Manoah before the Nemean lion, pale their ineffectual fires in the brilliancy of this comparison. To dam the Nile with bullrushes, to fetter the steps of American freedom, to raze the walls of Jericho with a ram's horn, to shackle the Adriatic with a trace-chain and clean the Augean stables with a dinner-fork, were but child's play, and if Claude does beat him with such odds, and the Senatorial dead-lock is still on, Lexington would settle that muddle as quick as lightning can from here to Frankfort, by telegraphing Mulligan's own boy to nominate Claude for the United States Senate.

Private gentlemen are going to great expense in the get-up of fountains. Mr. Gratz, of the *Gazette*, is an enthusiast on the subject of water-works. He will have in front of his house a magnificent Neptune, that, with inflated cheeks, will blow out of a sea-shell a stream of water large enough to run a small grist mill. The conception of a figure that blows up something has been pronounced peculiarly apposite for a Lexington editor. The untutored suppose the trident of that ancient marriner to be some kind of a classic pitchfork, and to have reference to Mr. Gratz's former connection with the

SOCIETY OF GRANGERS.

As an evidence of faith in Providence, history records only two cases that compare with the Lexington water-works. The first is when Moses struck the rock in the barren wilderness and a stream gushed forth to quench the thirst of the hosts of Israel, and the other is when Brother Barnes started the "Pink Cottage" at Stanford.

The City Council has voted $10,000 a year to pay for all this water, and a New York company has a mortgage on the new court-house to secure the payment, and yet the mains from this city are going to run out onto the farm of Gen. Preston, two miles and a half from town, where to-day, after all the rain and slush we have had, there is not enough water to make first-class navigation for a gander, and where the frogs died last summer begging, like Dives in hell, for a drop of water to cool their parched tongues.

Decided to Reorganize.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 25.—The San Pedro and Canon Delagua Mining Company have voted to reorganize under the new scheme suggested in a circular to the stockholders, Dec. 28.

Don't Miss It!

Wells' "Rough on Rats" Almanac, at druggists, or mailed for two-cent stamp. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

A DEPLETED TREASURY

Said to Be the Cause of Trouble Between Mme. Gerster and Manager Mapleson.

A Long Island Farmer Beat to Death by a Negro Brute Who Wants Money.

To Get His Property James B. Silkman's Relatives Have Him Incarcerated in a Mad-house.

A Crankey Landlady Meets the Invited Guests of Her Tenants at the Door With a Club.

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The announcement that Madame Etelka Gerster had left Col. Mapleson's company and returned to New York absorbed interest in the vicinity of Union Square to-day. The cosy residence of Dr. Apgar P. Gerster, in East Twenty-third street, was besieged with callers for news from early morning, but the prima donna denied herself to all visitors. Indeed, her exact whereabouts were not made known until afternoon, and many believed that she had taken her old quarters at the Everett, although the fact was denied there.

Dr. Gerster said to the COURIER-JOURNAL correspondent: "My sister returned home very unexpectedly to-day, and left again for Baltimore at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Her arrival and departure were something of a surprise."

"Do you know why she left Col. Mapleson?"

"I know something of her affairs, but I can not say anything about them. You must learn them from the people in Baltimore. I do not even know the terms on which she returned to Mr. Mapleson. I went down street this morning, and when I came back she was gone. That is all I know."

"How is the little child?"

The Doctor shrugged his shoulders. "It is not so badly sick," he said.

"Does Madame Gerster expect to return to New York again, or will she continue with Col. Mapleson?"

"We do not know, but she will not likely come back. I do not know, but she will not likely come back. I do not want to mix up in these matters; they are out of my line entirely."

"But do you think she will sing in Baltimore and Cincinnati?"

"Oh, yes; I suppose so. She has gone both times prepared for a long tour; what she does once she may do twice," and the Doctor again shrugged his shoulders doubtfully.

All sorts of rumors were afloat here concerning the cause of Gerster's "break with Mapleson," as it was termed. A leading member of Col. Mapleson's company recently said to the COURIER-JOURNAL correspondent:

"Col. Mapleson not only owes me money, but he owes Patti and Gerster much more. Indeed," said this lady, "there is talk that neither Patti nor Gerster will ever go on the tour. Mr. Mapleson says it is a question whether he will reach the Western cities on his tour at all. People who go on this tour, go at a great risk, and I told Col. Mapleson I was thankful that he had told me how matters stood, for I certainly should not like to take any chances."

To a friend, Dr. Gardini, Madame Gerster's husband, is credited with having said recently:

"Madame Gerster was to get $1,000 for each performance. She has sung sixteen times, and received $6,000 in all. When I go to Col. Mapleson for the rest he shrugs his shoulders and says: 'Mon cher garcon (which means "my dear boy"), I have not a penny; that wretch Franchi has taken it all—every penny—for Patti. We make no money on the Gerster night, and if I don't pay Patti she will stop singing, and then we shall have a jolly time of it, and all starve together.'

"Well I consented to wait from day to day, but when I heard that Col. Mapleson was building a boudoir car for Patti with silver ornaments and velver carpets and bath-rooms I went to him and asked when Mme. Gerster was to have a $60,000 railroad car. He said that he would have one built as soon as the strike of the glass blowers was over. I asked for money every day, but got none. One day I got an invitation to go and admire Patti's car at the Grand Central depot. I did not go. Col. Mapleson is right in calling this the Patti season. It is Mme. Patti's season, for she takes all the money that comes in."

The reduction in the price of tickets when Mme. Gerster sang from $5 to $3, had not increased the size of the audiences, while it had aroused Mme. Gerster's resentment.

Col. Mapleson had contended that, considering the bad business done upon the Gerster nights, Mme. Gerster should consent to a reduction in her salary.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

A PERFECTLY SANE MAN INCARCERATED IN A MAD-HOUSE BY RELATIVES, WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN POSSESSION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY BELONGING TO HIM.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—"Is it possible in this free republic, in the latter part of the Nineteenth century, for a man with impunity to cause another who may be obnoxious to him, but who is of perfectly sound mind, to be incarcerated in a lunatic asylum and subjected to indignities that even lunatics should be protected against?" This inquiry was addressed to a reporter by a well-known lawyer. The man of whom the lawyer spoke was James B. Silkman, who is now over sixty years of age, and has lived for over twenty years in Yonkers. His family consisted of his wife and four children, one son and three daughters. Mrs. Silkman died over five years ago, and bequeathed to her children a house and lots valued at $25,000. The husband was appointed trustee of the estate, in which he had a life interest. The brother of Mrs. Silkman, Darius Crosby, is a wealthy lawyer of this city and a member of the firm of Lockwood & Crosby. Mr. Silkman's son, Theodore H., has for some years been employed in the office of Lockwood & Crosby. He is now about 28 years old. It is alleged that the son, instigated by his uncle, began to make alterations in the house which Mrs. Silkman had bequeathed to her children without consulting his father, and in opposition to his father's wishes. Mr. Silkman protested, a quarrel ensued with the son and Crosby, who ordered the father to leave the premises. A threat made by Silkman to expose certain discrepancies in certain marriages and births in Mr. Crosby's family is asserted to have provoked Crosby's resentment. A few evenings afterward, May 19, 1882, Silkman was attending a lecture in the house of Everett Gale Yonkers, when the bell rang. Silkman, going to the door, was confronted by three officers, who arrested him and placed him in a carriage, and conveyed him to White Plains.

It is charged that on the next day, without being taken before Judge Gifford, who had issued the warrant for his arrest, he was taken to Utica and placed in the State Lunatic Asylum. There he was detained until Aug. 23, 1882, when Judge Barnard discharged him "on the ground that he was not insane or of unsound mind, and his restraint and imprisonment were unlawful."

The papers have just been served in a suit brought in the Supreme Court in West Chester county by James G. Silkman against Darius G. Crosby, in which the latter is charged with instigating and procuring Silkman's incarceration in the lunatic asylum, and damages in the sum of $25,000 are claimed. In the complaint, Silkman alleges that he was treated with unnecessary harshness by the officers who arrested him and took him to White Plains at midnight. They refused to give him food, annoyed him in various ways, and would not allow him to communicate with his friends, finally incarcerating him at Utica. He declares that the proceedings and arrest were a mere fraudulent pretense and subterfuge on the part of the defendants to procure the plaintiff's imprisonment before he should suspect what was intended, and "in order that said defendants and accomplices could forcibly enter upon the plaintiff's premises and his library in said city of Yonkers, for which purpose the defendant had employed divers persons to go with tools and implements and break open all the locks on the drawers and closets in said plaintiff's library with the purpose of there finding and appropriating a certain family record, which said defendant afterwards forcibly and fraudulently took from an iron safe in the plaintiff's office, No. 54 Wall street."

The most interesting part of Silkman's complaint, aside from that relating to the facility with which he was seized and conveyed to the asylum, is that in which he describes his treatment after he had been incarcerated at Utica. On entering the asylum he was locked up alone in a small cell or bedroom at 8 P. M., with no light, and separated from all bodily comforts and friends, and no opportunity was given him to communicate with any person in his interest. While in the mad-house he was compelled to associate with ordinary poor-house patients and those who were really insane, to listen to obscene language, to endure the privation of all decent sanitary arrangements, to eat poor-house fare, such as wretched butter, soggy potatoes and Long Island coffee, under threats of a resort to the mouth screw and stomach tube in case of revolt at such unaccustomed and disgusting food, while the plaintiff's chronic internal ailments called for specific articles of food, which were refused to him. He was compelled to make his own bed, sweep the room and halls, go out with a squad of patients daily, hoe garden vegetables and shovel manure in a barnyard where sixty cows were fed. He was forced to go into the public street at Utica under a guard and sweep the sidewalks and pull weeds out of the street, gutter and roadway and hoe the gutters out. He was forced to take from three to five doses of drugs daily under threats of punishment, and perform servile and menial labor in cold, windy weather.

He charges that a letter which he wrote to an intimate friend, containing information concerning important papers, was sent by the asylum officials to Crosby, and that the papers mentioned were taken from the safe of his office and used in an effort to prevent his release, after being altered for this purpose. Mr. Silkman is one of the managers of the society for promoting the condition of the insane.

IN OPEN DAY

A BURLEY NEGRO MURDEROUSLY ASSAULTS A LONG ISLAND FARMER AND ROBS HIS HOUSE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Long Island was again, this morning at about 7 o'clock, the scene of a dreadful tragedy, which follows close on the heels of the Maybee and Townsend murders.

The scene is an isolated part of the town of Hempstead, called East Meadow. It is a farming country, barren of the appearance of thrift. One of the farms is owned by Sealey Sprague. Mrs. Sprague was in the sitting-room when she heard a step in the kitchen, and thought it that of her husband come in to breakfast. He had gone to the barn about an hour before to feed the horses and cattle. The barn stands 150 feet north-east of the residence. When Mrs. Sprague stepped from the sitting-room into the kitchen she encountered, instead of her husband, a colored man.

"I want money," the man said.

Without replying, Mrs. Sprague tried to rush past him in search of her husband, but she was clutched by the hair violently and dealt a terrible blow in the mouth. Again he made a demand for money, when she replied that he could have all there was in the house. He said he had not seen her husband. Going to a bureau drawer she handed over $38, when the intruder decamped.

Mrs. Sprague had a good opportunity, however, to see beneath his improvised mask that he was a negro. As soon as he had gone she ran for assistance to the house of the nearest neighbor, a quarter of a mile away, and Farmer Pettit and his son took their loaded guns and started for the Sprague house. The barn presented the appearance of a slaughter-house. The body of Mr. Sprague lay against a bag filled with grain. The bag was bloody on one side. Mr. Sprague was not dead. He seemed to recognize the voices of the men, though he could not speak. There was blood everywhere. Near the double door there was a great pool of blood frozen into ice. Mr. Sprague lost so much blood in this spot that it ran over the door-jamb and discolored the ground outside. There was blood on a tub under the wagon and on the right hind wheel of the wagon. Mr. Sprague was covered with blood. Both eyes were closed, and his face was swollen and blackened to the chin. His body was carried into the house and laid on a lounge in the kitchen. Drs. Zaring and Ludlam, of Hempstead, were sent for and arrived an hour later.

The weapon with which the assault on Mr. Sprague was committed was an iron bar eighteen inches long. It is of the kind used on railroads to connect the rails at the joints and is called in railroad parlance "a strap." It is sharp at the sides and ends. It makes a terrible weapon in a strong hand. The scoundrel must have picked it up beside the Long Island railroad track, which runs across Hempstead plains, not far from the scene of the tragedy.

This bar of iron was found in the stable. It was covered with blood from end to end, and where the hair adhered that it had cut out of Mr. Sprague's head there were clots of blood. This weapon was placed in the branch of an apple tree.

Mr. Sprague is 40 years old. He was a powerful man, and the negro must have stolen upon him with a blow to have overcome him. The negro must have been in hiding in the barn. When he left it after the assault he locked the doors on the outside, so that it would be impossible for Mr. Sprague to get out of the place if he regained consciousness. There is no doubt whatever that the negro would have killed Mrs. Sprague if she had not delivered the money.

Two loaded guns stood in the corner of the sitting-room, but Mrs. Sprague had no opportunity of using either. She is about the age of her husband, very tall and slender, and of an exceedingly nervous temperament.

The two physicians thought it impossible for Sprague to recover.

The town is full of excitement and squads of men are scouring the country for miles around. It is hardly possible that the negro could have gone far without having been seen, and his clothes must certainly have been blood-stained. Late in the afternoon he had been tracked to the vicinity of Westbury. He was seen running across the fields. Bodies of armed men at once proceeded in that direction.

Not long afterward the negro was run down near Westbury. He was covered with blood. He gave his name as Charles A. Smith and residence near Oyster Bay. He is a burly fellow, thirty years old, and it is now thought he had a hand in other crimes recently committed near Oyster Bay. The police found it almost impossible to protect their prisoner from the angry mob, but he was finally lodged in jail at Hicksville.

KEEPING THEM OUT.

A CRANKY WOMAN MEETS THE INVITED GUESTS OF A TENANT AT THE DOOR AND REFUSES TO LET THEM IN.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, of Brooklyn, had a singular experience last night. It was the anniversary of their wedding. Many invitations had been sent out. The first arrival, in full dress, was met at the door by a Mrs. Gill, of whom the Kellners rent, who constituted herself a barricade, brandished a club in the faces of the gathering guests and informed them that "the Kellners will have no party to-night." Remonstrances were of no avail. The guests were kept on the outside, in a drenching rain in dancing costumes, till the infuriated Mrs. Kellner called in the police and had the obstruction removed. Mrs. Gill surrendered with a wild rebel yell that could be heard along the block. She has been somewhat cranky since the loss of a daughter.

NEW YORK NOTES.

AN INDIANAPOLIS EX-MAYOR BEFORE COURT FOR VIOLATING THE LOTTERY LAW—WILL RECEIVE BODIES OF THE DE LONG PARTY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Gen. Daniel McAuley, ex-Mayor of Indianapolis, was taken to the Police Court to day on the charge of violating the lottery laws. He is President and General Manager of the Mutual Union Improvement Company, an incorporated concern, the objects of which, as stated, are the accumulation of a fund for the purchase of real estate, its improvement and distribution among the shareholders. Bonds are issued monthly for $5, and the holders of a portion of them are entitled to premiums. The method of distributing the premiums or "prizes," as they are declared to be, is alleged to be in the form of lottery drawings; hence the arrest. Gen. McAuley was paroled in custody of his counsel for examination.

Sherred Hall, the new lecture hall of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was dedicated to-day by Assistant Bishop Potter.

The Vestry of Trinity church tender the use of the receiving vault of the church at the cemetery for the reception of the remains of Lieutenant Commander DeLong and comrades, whose bodies are now on the way from Russia.

The Herald Club has appointed a committee to arrange proper mortuary honors for Jerome C. Collins.

THE ASSEMBLY BALL

At Frankfort is Largely Attended, and Has Beautiful Ladies, Flowers and Dancing to Make It Enjoyable.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—The third grand hop of the season, given by the Assembly Ball Club, took place at the Assembly ballroom last night. The large attendance, the superior music, beautiful ladies as graceful in dancing as in every feature of their accomplishments, lent an inspiration to the occasion as seldom experienced in the round of society entertainments. There were a great number of young gentlemen visitors present. Of the ladies in attendance there were the following:

Mrs. Lieut. Gov. Hindman, cream and red satin, brocaded front; diamonds.

Mrs. Ben. Williams, Woodford county, black silk, lace overdress; cameo ornaments.

Mrs. Judge Richard Reed, black satin; emeralds and diamonds.

Mrs. Holmes, black satin; diamonds.

Mrs. Judge Beckner, Winchester, crimson velvet lace; diamonds.

Mrs. Senator E. R. Sparks, Nicholasville, cream embroidered cashmere; diamonds.

Mrs. Senator J. R. W. Smith, Louisville, black silk, lace and flowers.

Mrs. Senator J. D. Harris, Paducah, black silk, chenille fringe; diamonds.

Mrs. Bachford, Paris, black silk, Spanish lace; gold ornaments.

Mrs. Fish, Nicholasville, black silk and velvet; onyx ornaments.

Mrs. Winn, Winchester, white satin, brocaded flounces; diamonds.

Mrs. R. H. Innis, Lexington, black silk, lace; diamonds.

Miss Ida Hamilton, Montgomery county, pale blue plush and satin, point lace and natural flowers.

Miss Kate Walker, Richmond, black velvet *en train*; diamonds.

Miss Coralie Walker, Richmond, a Parisian dress of hand-embroidered satin; point lace; diamonds.

Miss Pattie Williams, Woodford county, cream nun's vailing and pink satin; diamond ornaments.

Miss Reynolds, Dayton, O., lavender satin, embroidered front; diamonds.

Miss Fannie Lisle, Lexington, pink satin, brocaded front; diamonds.

Miss Lizzie Lisle, Lexington, lavender satin, hand-painted front; diamonds.

Miss Amelie Compton, Grand Rapids, Mich., black and white lace; natural flowers and diamonds.

Miss Elodie Helm, Elizabethtown, blue satin and velvet; diamonds.

Miss Mamie McDonald, Louisville, pink silk and garnet velvet; natural flowers.

Miss Annie Cecil, Danville, white ottoman rep, point lace flounces; diamonds.

Miss Lounsbury, Connecticut, pale blue nun's vailing and lace; natural flowers.

Miss Tannie Frith, New Orleans, light blue satin, brocaded front, with dark blue velvet train; diamonds.

Miss Cordelia Richardson, Lexington, white Ottoman rep, brocaded front; natural flowers.

Miss Stockdell, Dayton, O., black silk, lace and diamonds.

Miss Feefine Baby, Canada, pink nun's vailing, white lace and diamonds.

Miss [illegible]na Stewart, Frankfort, pink silk; natural flowers.

Miss Lizzie Macklin, Frankfort, wine-colored velvet, cream brocade; natural flowers.

Miss Belle Hensley, Frankfort, white satin lace overdress; natural flowers.

Miss Pattie Roberts, Frankfort, pink silk, pearl passementerie front; diamonds.

Miss Stites Duvall, blue nun's vailing, white lace and flowers.

Miss Kate Sanders, Frankfort, cream satin, with black velvet train; diamonds.

Miss Lillie Cleveland, Frankfort, black silk and lace and natural flowers.

Miss Lutie Ware, Frankfort, black silk and lace and natural flowers.

Miss Nellie Pickett, Frankfort, black satin; malachite ornaments.

Miss Mary Ely, Frankfort, pink silk, wine-colored velvet; natural flowers.

W. C. T. U.

How the Women of Lebanon Are Pushing Forward Pleasant Methods of Reform.

LEXINGTON, KY.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Lebanon, Ky., was organized last March, and up to December 1 they had, by their own endeavors in various ways, made $300 clear of expenses. They began, I think, with a lecture by G. W. Bain, followed by strawberry and raspberry suppers, etc. This money has enabled them to establish a reading-room, which is open, free, every evening, to the public, and now they serve regularly on every County Court day a luncheon in the hall used for their reading-room, which enables them to maintain the current expenses of rent, fuel and lights. It is worthy of mention that their hall is over a saloon, as it is the object of the labors of these good women—figuratively speaking—to get above saloons, to put them under their feet. The members of the Union contributed individually toward furnishing the reading-room, and they have received some assistance from friends outside. Mrs. Hugh Ray contributed Scott's novels complete, handsomely bound; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Knott contributed a book case. They told me that Gov. Knott had promised them a donation of books, or "Proc. Knott," as they say in Lebanon. They purchased in Louisville $50 worth of books; the remainder are voluntary contributions from members of the Union and other persons. Their reading-room is well lighted and warmed, and each evening is presided over by two ladies—one single and one married. In this room they serve their monthly luncheon, and in the center is extended their dining-table, thus serving a double purpose of lunch and reading-table. On this table were a few papers sent them gratuitously—COURIER-JOURNAL, Lebanon Standard, etc. In this connection I will mention that any contributions of books, periodicals, pictures, chairs—anything useful in a public reading-room—would be thankfully received and highly appreciated by this little band now "casting in their mite" for good and morality.

A Bad State of Affairs.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., Jan. 25.—Two additional schooners and crews are missing since the recent gales came up. Settlers in the rear townships are in danger of starving, the snow stopping traffic. A lumber dealer telegraphs that unless he gets provisions he will be obliged to close down his shanties. Such a state of affairs never existed in this locality before.

GEN. MURRAY.

The Origin and Extent of the Gray-headed Charges Against the Ex-United States Marshal For Kentucky.

THE DEFENSE OF A FRIEND.

"So the old and worn-out charges about Gen. Murray have been revived," said a well-known citizen yesterday to a reporter. "The scandal is about ten years of age; the story has been written up and down, sideways and crossways, forty times during the past decade. All there is in it is that Gen. Murray's term as Governor of Utah will expire in a month or two, and some one wants his place. The Mormons are also anxious to oust him, because they would like to have a new man who is not so well informed. They have therefore pooled their issues with Murray's opponent, and the result is that they have harvested a large crop of mud, and are now throwing it. There is nothing in the matter, because Gen. Murray proved himself to be a very vigilant Marshal and watched everything closely to prevent crooked methods. It is a well-known fact in official circles that there is not a United States Marshal in the country against whom technical charges could not be brought up, but they won't stand investigation. A Marshal's deputies have to travel all over the country in search of offenders, and they have frequently to act as their judgment dictates, and they sometimes do things while in an emergency that seem irregular unless all the circumstances are understood. And unless an Examiner acquaints himself with all the minute details of a case which on its face appears crooked, he can not distinguish legitimate errors from willful wrong-doing."

The COURIER-JOURNAL representative asked for more light on the subject, and the citizen continued:

"Well, the lie was originally started at the time of the trouble between President Grant and Secretary Bristow—when the Presidential bee was buzzing in the bonnet of the latter, and at the time when most, if not all, the Federal officeholders in Kentucky were for Bristow. This partiality of Grant's appointees for the Kentuckian made things hum at Third and Green; it was a war between the ins and outs, and the outs were all for Grant, because he was then dispensing patronage from the public crib. Gen. Murray was then United States Marshal for this district, and being one of the ins, he came to the front for his share of the villification. The outs by some means got a peep at his books, entries were copied, and these were distorted and misconstrued so that their publication tended to the injury of Murray.

"The General was on the verge of matrimony, and as a preliminary to this was about resigning his office when these charges were made, but he refused to surrender while under fire; he called the attention of the Department to the matter, it was investigated, and the verdict showed there was nothing in it. It all originated in the construction of the law relative to the mileage allowed Deputy Marshals when on duty. At that time Gen. Murray, in stating his case, insisted that his construction of the statute was legal and right. He then said:

The fact of the matter is, the laws upon the subject of fees are in an inextricable mess and may be construed almost any way. In 1853 a United States Marshal in Louisville who had a requisition from San Francisco for a prisoner would have charged mileage from the Pacific to the Ohio, even if he only had to walk ten steps to get the prisoner, while to-day if a requisition should come from Indianapolis and we should arrest a man here and take him there not a cent could be charged for the necessary expenses. But if we arrested a man in Bowling Green we could charge mileage from there to Indianapolis. Some years ago I directed attention to the obscurity in the fee laws before a Congressional committee, and advocated the employment of Marshals under salaries instead of forcing them to rely upon fees, which are legal in one light and illegal in another. It was not done, and at last I was made the victim of the contradiction which I had constantly dreaded. As to the charge of a broad confession of carelessness, I will only say that a distinction was not drawn between carelessness and a multiplicity of work which it was impossible for one man to attend to thoroughly. If a man has time enough to do all the work which he has to do and examine into every detail it would be carelessness if anything was neglected. If he has too much to do he should not be censured because he failed to accomplish impossibilities. The district is entirely too large. It ramifies into every section, and includes all classes of the cases which come to a United States Marshal's office, and at any time the Marshal is in danger of being ruined by the act of a faithless deputy, for which he was held responsible. I do not believe there is a court of the land into which you can go, if you are hunting something to place a criminal construction on, and not be successful. The fact of the matter is, a Marshal can perform a service legally and get nothing for it, or he can perform it just as legally and get a dollar. Usually the officers preferred to take the dollar.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the city paper which originated the cry wound up the matter as follows:

If any man wishes to swear to Gen. Murray's good character he can probably do it without committing perjury. Loose laws and bad precedents have done more to injure him perhaps than any intention to do wrong on his part.

MURRAY NOT CORRUPT,

ACCORDING TO THE STATEMENT OF A GENTLEMAN WHO CLAIMS TO KNOW THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A friend of Gen. E. H. Murray, a man of honor and a gentleman who is in possession of all the facts in the case, furnishes your correspondent with the following statements:

"The New York *Times* is giving space and prominence just now to a good deal of misinformation with regard to the accounts of Gen. Eli Murray, while he was United States Marshal for the district of Kentucky. The impression sought to be made is that Murray's conduct of the office was thoroughly corrupt, and that he was forced to resign his office because of an exposure of that fact.

"The truth of the matter is, that while there was an investigation of Gen. Murray's accounts as Marshal, which revealed the fact that in some instances his deputies had gone beyond the strict letter of the law in charging mileage in going to a distance for a prisoner, it was shown that the general conduct of the office was correct and even praiseworthy.

"The resignation of Gen. Murray, which took place not long afterward, was almost solely due to the fact that he had been an enthusiastic friend of Bristow in the effort to make the latter the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. His resignation being asked for, and Murray knowing that charges had been made against him, he came at once to Washington and declined to resign while under fire. He was assured by the Attorney General that no charges nor any report of any investigation was then on file against him, and with this assurance, after he had been granted ample time in which to settle up his business, he gave up the office.

"When Gen. Murray's name was mentioned in connection with the Governorship of Utah, his enemies made reference to his career as Marshal of Kentucky, and he came on to see whether any charges were on file against him, and was again assured that there was not. His name was sent to the Senate and his nomination cordially supported by both Kentucky Senators, who were his opponents politically. There the matter rested until Mr. John D. White saw fit the other day to bring it up in debate on the floor of the House, and attracted attention more by the violence of his manner and language than for any facts produced. He is roundly condemned for this course by Kentuckians in Washington regardless of party, and his position thought to be anything but fair and appropriate.

"The salary of Gen. Murray as Marshal was not allowed to exceed $6,500; all over that was to be conveyed back into the Treasury. Investigation which took place did not show that Gen. Murray had enjoyed returns from fees beyond this. The only point dwelt on by Agent Chase, who, by the way, did not file any report in the proper form of investigation until after Murray's elevation to the Governorship of Utah, was as to the mileage charged, which he held was in excess of the strict reading of the law.

"Murray, however, is not the only United

States official whose accounts have been criticised because of this fact. While Hon. Wm. Dorshemier, now a Democratic member of Congress from New York, was a District Attorney in that State, his accounts were overhauled because of alleged excess of mileage charged, but in the contest in the courts Dorsheimer won his case. Dorsheimer would leave his office at Albany and travel to Syracuse and several other points, but charge mileage direct from Albany to each separate place, as though the trip in each case had been direct from Albany. His charges were sustained.

"It may be that the overcharges in the office of Murray were so justifiable, but his friends contend that, whatever they were, they did not tend to lay corruption at his door, and that he has always had and still enjoys the highest confidence of the first men of his State and of the nation."

AMUSEMENTS.

Macauley's Theater.

"The Marriage of Figaro," a comic opera in three acts, was given at Macauley's Theater last night by the Boston Ideal Opera Company. The house was full, and the audience generally appreciative. The opera is of indefinite length. It seems to have been unscrupulously trimmed last night to the extent of numerous airs, a sextet, and one or two duets; otherwise, its lingering sweetness might have continued through an incalculable period. It has no plot to speak of, being simply a series of situations more or less amusing, and there is a good deal of dialogue, which was not quite as briskly dispatched as it might have been if all concerned had been perfectly familiar with their lines. It was much better sung than spoken, though the music is not so light and the movements more difficult than in the operas previously presented. The choral effects were not conspicuous for number or brilliancy; the most attractive features were the solos of the tenor and soprano, contralto and bass, some very pleasing duets and the sextet at the close of the first act.

Mr. W. H. McDonald took the part of the *Count Almaviva*, and Miss Geraldine Ulmar that of the *Countess*. Miss Marie Stone appeared as *Susanna*, and Miss Matilde Phillips as *Cherubino* scored a success not even vaguely foreshadowed by her impersonation of *Vladimir* in "Fatinitza." In the role of half-bashful, half-audacious and thoroughly susceptible boy, singing his languishing airs wherever he dared, masquerading in petticoats, rushing through numerous compromising predicaments, she was at all times the ingenious youth, and her canzone in the first act was one of the best features of the performance. There was a better opportunity for Mr. Whitney in the role of *Figaro* than in any part he has yet assumed, and though a basso may not be the ideal medium for the expression of the tender passion, his voice, mellow and true, contributed largely to the enjoyment of the performance. Mr. Herndon Morsell, took the part of *Basilio*, Miss Lizzie Burton that of *Marcellina*. This afternoon the "Musketeers" will be given, with the same cast as on Tuesday, and this evening the "Bohemian Girl."

"THIS UNION FOREVER."

Forty-eight Lads and Lassies United In the Bonds of Matrimony.

During the week ending yesterday at noon, the County Clerk issued twenty-four marriage licenses to the couples named below, the last eleven being colored:

George W. Devine and Tena Smith.
J. C. Quinn and Jennie Martin.
Herc. S. Walker and Mollie Wright.
R. L. Mattingly and Mary Delime.
John Mueller and Maggie Mueller.
C. J. Enright and Mary Heatherington.
W. Dawson and Fannie Shackelford.
Charles Gerloch and Josephine Barker.
W. H. Blankenbaker and Rosa Wilhoyte.
Jas. W. Sweeney and Mary Perry.
J. H. Barrett, Jr., and Belle Doty.
F. W. Curry and Ruth Summers.
Elie Henderon and Bettie McCollum.
Lige Milligan and Kate Sweeny.
James Taylor and Fannie Hicks.
James Dogan and Mary Kinzer.
Thomas Sherley and Annie Anderson.
Robt. A. Webb and Mariah Williams.
M. Vaughan and Lulie Fishback.
Wash. Edwards and Lizzie Brewer.
Jerry Nichols and Mattie King.
Robt. McAlister and Cordelia Kelly.
J. Price and Florence Dicker on.
Wallace Thompson and Annie Jackson.

Louisville and the Democratic Convention.

[*Frankfort Yeoman.*]

As to the place at which the convention will be held, Louisville presents strong arguments, and we are glad to see that the leading officials and citizens are taking vigorous steps to have her claims thoroughly presented to the National Committee. St. Louis had it in 1876, Cincinnati in 1880, and it is but fair that Louisville should be chosen in natural rotation. As a Democratic State which never falters, but always leads the van in victory, Kentucky deserves the recognition. As to accommodations, Louisville's capacity to handle a large concourse of people was fully tested by the Southern Exposition, and her facilities, both as to hall and hotel room, can not be questioned. We learn that the State Central Committee will cooperate with the citizens of Louisville in every manner possible to contribute to the success of their application. A committee from Louisville will visit Washington a short time before National Committee meets to further the desired end.

A Burglar Caught in the Act.

This morning about 2 o'clock as Officers McCarty and Hines were passing along Center street, between Jefferson and Green, they observed the door of a house next to the corner open. While they were investigating the matter a woman on the inside began to scream, and the officers rushed into the house. They were met on the stairs by a lady, who informed them that a burglar had attempted to get in her room. Being satisfied that he could not have escaped, they made a thorough search of the house, and finally observed the figure of a man crouching under a table in a room in the third story. The officers took him in tow, and when they reached Central Station he was found to be a notorious thief named Donahue, who was released from jail only a few days ago.

Rudely Robbed.

Edward O'Donnell, who said he was a locomotive engineer from Michigan, and was on a Southern trip sight-seeing, called on the police last night to aid him in the recovery of $970, which he lost in a panel-house on Floyd street, near Lafayette. He had his money in a belt and went to sleep with it around him, and when he woke up the belt was on the floor empty. He charged a woman named Alice Kremer with the robbery, and, being very drunk, she admitted it, and told Officers Gans and Hicky to find the money if they could. As they did not find it, they locked her up in First-street station on the charge of grand larceny.

Deaths Reported Yesterday.

The following burial permits were issued yesterday: D. M. Perry, 62 years; cause not stated. Chas. E. Davidson, 28 years; small-pox. Anna Van Vithrow, 40 years; pneumonia. Mary G. Patterson, 86 years; old age. Fletcher H. Clark, 5 years; croup. Mary M. Shepard, 32 years; paralysis.

Advice for Sensational Actresses.

I often wonder, says the Brooklyn *Eagle* Man-About-Town, why some American actress doesn't start in on Sarah Bernhardt's trail and repeat that eminent Frenchwoman's antics in America. Sarah has amused France for many years. She is a national blessing. We have nobody to rival her but such puny sensationalists as Dr. Mary Walker, Anna Dickinson and Susan B. Anthony. This is not a glittering phalanx. Mary has done so little of late in starting fashions of a masculine sort, Miss Dickinson has been barn-storming so persistently in the remote West, and Susan B. spends so much time in the north of Ireland, that we are forced to fall back upon Keifer and Mahone for amusement. If only one of our actresses would go and see another one of our actresses, horsewhip her, stick daggers in her, and then go and tell the newspaper reporters about it, it would improve the aspect of affairs wonderfully. Bernhardt seems to be inexhaustible in the matter of inventive surprises. She is versatility itself, but she has educated the public taste up to a very high point. Nothing less than a murder will create a sensation after this. Bernhardt keeps the world agog. Her influence is even felt over here, where it requires the services of fifty-nine translators to turn the extraordinary book which her fat rival wrote in English. I have read quite a lot of this book, by the way, and, aside from its extraordinary series of lies about Americans, found it somewhat tame. It is certainly not worth fighting about.

For coughs, asthma and throat disorders use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Twenty-five cents a box.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.—There was an unusually quiet tone in the money market, with less business than usual. The frigid weather is curtailing materially the movement of produce and merchandise, including the tobacco trade. The whisky market is being kept in suspense by the uncertainty of legislation, and the immediate situation is unfavorable in several aspects to a free movement of trade. This is reflected in the demand for money. Commercial paper was quotable at 7 per cent., and call loans on No. 1 collateral at 6 per cent.

Eastern exchange was scarce and firm. New York sight bills sold between banks at 80c@$1 per $1,000 premium.

The Clearing-house exchanges amounted to $587,835 21 and the currency balance was $127,481 07.

Local stocks and bonds were for the most part steady. Gas stock offered at 123½; city 7s of 1894 sold at 116. There was some inquiry for Fourth National Bank at 110½. Short-line first-mortgage bonds were steady at 116 and seconds at 110. Bridge stock sold at 127, ex dividend.

The local buying and selling rates of Government bonds were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
3 per cent. coupons	99⅝	100
4 per cent. coupons	123¼	123¾
4½ per cent. coupons	113¾	114¼
Currency 6's	128½	129

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Money easy at 1½@2 ℔ cent., closing offered at 1½ ℔ cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ ℔ cent.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills are strong and higher at 485 for sixty days and 487½ for demand.

Dry goods imports for the week, $2,127,000.

Bar silver $1 11.

Government bonds were higher.

Railway bonds were firm and higher to-day, except West Shore 5s and Northern Pacific firsts. The former declined from 53¾ to 52½ on sales of $1,432,000, and the latter from 98½ to 96¼@96½ on transactions of $597,000.

State securities were steady.

The stock market opened strong and prices advanced ¼@1½ ℔ cent., the latter Missouri Pacific. Subsequently Northern Pacifics weakened, common declining to 20¾, preferred to 41⅝ and Oregon and Transcontinental to 17¾. This caused a decline of ¼@1 in the general list. Between noon and 2 o'clock a firmer feeling prevailed and the best prices of the day were attained in some stocks. Reading, however, was lower, selling down to 52¼. New Jersey Central was steady throughout the day at 86@85¾. Just before 2 o'clock Northern Pacific preferred broke to 40½ and Oregon and Transcontinental to 17. The former then recovered to 42½ and the latter to 17¾. In the last hour it was announced from the West that the railway managers at their conference in Chicago had been unable to agree and had adjourned sine die. The market then became weak and lower, yet the decline was comparatively slight. Union Pacific fell off to 75⅜, Missouri Pacific to 87, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to 120, Northwestern to 115⅝, Louisville and Nashville to 44⅜, Northern Pacific to 20, do preferred to 41, Oregon and Transcontinental to 17 and Western Union to 72½. As compared with last night's close, prices are ⅛@¾ lower for Canadian Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Denver and Rio Grande, Louisville and Nashville, New Jersey Central, Reading, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, Union Pacific, Wabash and Western Union, and ⅛@1½ higher for Canada Southern, Northwestern preferred, Rock Island, Delaware and Hudson, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Kansas and Texas and New York Central. Northern Pacific was 1 ℔ cent. lower at 20¼, preferred 1⅜ at 41⅝. Oregon and Transcontinental ⅜ at 17¼, and Oregon Navigation 1⅜ at 80⅝. Oregon Navigation rose 1⅜ to 83½, broke to 79 and rallied to 81@80⅝. Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh advanced ⅜ to 10 and preferred declined ¼ to 28¼. Minneapolis and St. Louis sold up 1½ to 16½ and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis 1 to 61. Manhattan Elevated shares fell off 2¼ to 46⅛ and do new 5¼ to 49.

The business failures for the past seven days in the United States and Canada, as reported by telegraph to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number for the United States 287, for Canada 30, total 317, against 425 the previous week.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 301,000 shares, and included 22,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; 10,000 Lake Shore; 6,000 Louisville and Nashville; 16,000 Missouri Pacific; 13,000 Northwestern; 87,000 Northern Pacific; 15,000 Reading; 58,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul; 48,000 Union Pacific; 21,000 Western Union, and 30,000 Oregon and Transcontinental.

The activity which has recently characterized the market for mining stocks is apparently dying out and prices to-day were only steady. Chrysolite sold at $1 10, Bulwer at $1 95@2, Green Mountain at $1 75@1 80@1 75, Standard at $6 50, Sierra Nevada at $2 75, Barcelona at 14c, Iron Silver at $2 10@2 15@2 10, North Standard at 14@15c and Little Pittsburgh at 45c. Fifty shares of Bodie sold at $9.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Threes	100¼
Four and a halfs, coupon	114⅛
Fours, coupon	123¾
Pacific sixes of '95	129

STOCKS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	111¼	L. B. & Western	15¼
Erie seconds	80¼	Kansas & Texas	18½
Leh. & Wilks	†104	Lake Erie & W'n	16
La. consols	75	Lake Shore	95⅝
Missouri sixes	104	Lou. & Nash	44⅜
Han. & St. Jo	110	L., N. A. & C	25
St. P. & S. C. 1st	116	M. & C. 1st pref	10
Tenn. sixes	37½	Do. second pref	5
Do. new	37½	Mem. & Char	33½
Tex. P. l. g. bds	41½	Mich. Central	91
Tex. P. & Rio G	72½	Min. & St. Louis	16
U. P. firsts	113¾	Do. preferred	32
U. P. land grant	108½	Mo. Pacific	87¾
U. P. s'k'g f'ds	117½	Mobile & Ohio	8½
Virginia sixes	40	Morris & Essex	121½
Do con. ex-cou	41	Nash. & Chat	49
Do. deferred	8	N. J. Central	85¾
Adams Express	129	Nor. & W. pref	37½
Allegheny Cen	12	Northern Pacific	20¾
Alton & T. H	40	Do. preferred	41⅝
Do. preferred	88	Northwestern	115⅝
American Exp	92½	Do. preferred	
B. C. R. & N	70	N. Y. Central	113¼
Canada Pacific	57⅝	Ohio Central	10¾
Can. Southern	51½	Ohio & Miss	22½
Central Pacific	65⅛	Do. preferred	90
Ches. & Ohio	14	Ont. & Western	10⅝
Do. first pref	22	Oregon & Transc	17⅜
Do. second pref	16	Pacific Mail	42¼
Chic. & Alton	137	Panama	98
Do. preferred	145	Peoria, D. & E	13¼
C., B. & Q	123¾	Pittsburgh	138¾
C., St. L. & N. O	82½	Pullman Pal. Car	110
C., St. L. & P. com	9½	Reading	53
Do. preferred	28¼	Rock Island	116¼
C., S. & Clev	35	St. L. & S. F	†20
Clev. & Columb	60	Do. preferred	37
Del. & Hudson	103	Do. first pref	85
Del., Lac. & W	116¼	St. Paul	87¼
Denver & R. G	23¼	Do. preferred	114½
Erie	25⅛	St. P., M. & M	85½
Do. preferred	66	St. P. & Omaha	26½
East Tennessee	5¾	Do. preferred	89¾
Do. preferred	11	Texas Pacific	16¼
Fort Wayne	131¼	Union Pacific	75⅜
Han. & St. Jo	38½	U. S. Express	58
Do. preferred	†88½	W., St. L. & P	15¼
Harlem	192	Do. preferred	25¼
Hous. & Texas	35	Wells & Fargo	100
Illinois Central	130¾	Western Union	72¾

†Asked.

Boston Bond and Stock Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Old Colony	134	K. C. & C. B. 7s	*
Rutland pref	5⅛	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	85⅛
Do. common	22	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	1⅝
Wis. C. common	121	A. & T. R. R	44
Do. preferred	111	Boston & Al	*
F. & P. M. pref	35	Boston & Me	2
T., C. & S. L. 1st 6s	*	C., B. & Q	*
T., D. & Bur. inc's	*	C. S. & C	*
B. Wat. Power	139	Eastern R. R	99
Boston Land	*	F. & Pere M	121¼
A. & T. 1st 7s	*	L. R. & F. S	*
Do. land grant 7s	½	N. Y. & N. E	1
B., H. & E. 7s	232	O. & L. C. pref	*
Do. 4½s	*	Do. common	¾

*No sales.

MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Alta	1½	Hale & Norcross	1⅝
Belcher	1	Mexican	1⅞
Belle Isle	15	Mount Diablo	2½
Best & Belcher	2¾	Navajo	2⅞
Bodie Consol	7⅛	Northern Belle	40
California	.....	Ophir	2¼
Choilar	1⅜	Potosi	65
Pacific Consol'd	50	Savage	90
Consolidated Va	30	Sierra Nevada	2¾
Crown Point	1	Union Consol'd	2½
Eureka Consol'd	3¾	Utah	1⅜
Gould & Curry	2	Yellow Jacket	2⅛
Grand Prize	20		

Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Boston Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Allouez Min. Co	116	Quincy	74⅜
Calumet & Hecla	*	Ridge	177⅛
Catalpa	2110½	Silver Islet	161¼
Copper Falls	*	Osceola	24
Franklin	*	Central	17¼
Pewabic	92	Huron	13

*No sales.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The following are the official closing quotations at the New York Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Homestake	9¼	Quicksilver, pref	24½
Iron Silver	210	South Pacific	*
Ontario	29	Sutro	16
Quicksilver	4½	*No sales.	

FINANCIAL.

JOHN W. & D. S. GREEN,

434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,

BUY and sell Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate paper and negotiate Loans. We also execute orders in the New York and Chicago markets. mr24 d&suly

TRADE ITEMS.

Movement of Leading Articles.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE, Jan. 25, 1884.—The following was the movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past 24 hours, and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1884.	Ship'd 1884.	Rec'd 1883.	Ship'd 1883.
Agricult'l imp. No.	....	1,884	....	1,275
Apples, green, bbls	79	412	93	179
Ale, beer and porter, bbls	163	78	15	139
Bacon, lbs	255,400	537,517	....	461,082
Boots & shoes, cases	841	350	136	992
Corn, bu	15,533	962	3,500	4,000
Cotton, bales	1,220	503	312	570
Coffee, lbs	23,281	52,428	47,655	80,408
Flour, bbls	568	675	809	172
Furniture, pcs	769	853	391	1,546
Hams, lbs	5,200	19,077	1,050	20,469
H'dware, pkgs	767	769	816	2,085
Iron, pig, tons	358	632	576	120
Leather, bdls	107	144	54	233
Molasses, bbls	....	78	47	233
Nails, kegs	34	195	....	827
Oil, carbon, bbls	224	673	114	768
Oats, bush	2,000	5,789	1,800	1,750
Potatoes, bbls	26	978	465	379
Rye, bush	1,000	1,803	....	....
Sugar, bbls	236	329	457	617
Seed, grass and clover, bags	102	912	224	532
Soap, bxs	201	466	264	511
Tobacco, leaf, hhds	258	161	316	210
Tobacco, m'f'd, lbs	4,401	38,765	2,685	8,384
Wheat, bu	....	7,025	1,500	2,549
Whisky, bbls	627	527	265	931

Big Sale of Cotton.

Messrs. H. P. Forwood & Co. purchased to-day of Messrs. Payne, Viley & Co. 1,590 bales of cotton for immediate shipment to Liverpool. The inquiry for cotton in this market for many weeks has been in excess of the offerings, and a number of round lots have been purchased by the firm of buyers mentioned and others, but this transaction is the largest of the season. The value may be roughly estimated at $70,000, more or less. It is an unquestionable fact that this market has been introduced better to the Eastern and English trade in the last three years than ever before, and the consequence is there are many unsolicited orders from spinners and others who have thus been induced to buy here. The outlet has thus been rendered larger and steadier. Supplies, as we have previously shown, have increased to a handsome extent, and we look for important additional results in the future from the policy adopted by Messrs. Payne, Viley & Co., in buying cotton outright in the South and holding it in Louisville for sale.

New York Cotton Commissions.

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange has voted to lower the rates of commission, and a meeting of the Exchange has been called to consider the proposed changes on February 3.

The Maryland Canning Trade.

[*Baltimore American.*]

In the production of oysters and tomatoes Maryland stands supreme. Of the 70,645,896 cans of tomatoes packed in the United States during the past year, Maryland packed 34,800,000, or about one-half the whole quantity. The growth of the industry in that State has been unparalleled. Since 1881 it has trebled itself, and now it is nearly three times as large as the trade of New Jersey, over nine times as large as that of Delaware and twelve times as great as any other State in the Union.

The Texas Cattle Supply.

[*Texas Live Stock Journal.*]

It is the well-grounded opinion of some of our leading drovers that the drive this season will fall far short of what it was last year. No cattle worth speaking of have as yet been contracted. One reason for this is the fence-cutting troubles, and the uncertainty with cattlemen as to what the Legislature will do on the herd law question. Northwestern stockmen have been here feeling the market, but they say they have more cattle now than they can handle if a herd law is enacted and are therefore holding off. But the principal reason is given by a wealthy gentleman in the following words: "Money is too scarce. We can't get hold of sums sufficient to enable us to invest as we want to. Then, young cattle have been put back again to about last spring's prices, which leaves such a small margin that there is nothing really in buying at these prices. Cattle must come down, though I don't look for much of a change for a year or so."

MARKETS—DAILY REVIEW.

BALING MATERIAL—Steady and unchanged. The association rates are as follows: 1¾ lbs at 10¼c; 1¾ lbs at 10¾c; 2 lbs at 11¼c; 2¼ lbs at 12¼c, in round lots; baling twine 11½c per lb for hemp and 10c for jute.

BEANS AND PEAS—Prime navy, hand picked, $2 35@2 50; medium country, $2 25@2 35; colored, $1@1 25; lady peas, $1 50 per bushel, from store.

BUTTER—The market was steady, with a good, regular demand. We quote common to medium country butter at 15@16c; prime to choice at 18@20c; fancy rolls, 22c; Wisconsin rolls at 20c; Northern dairy nominal. Western Reserve nominal; creamery, 42c for choice Elgin.

CANDLES—Stars, Nos. 4 to 5, 15@15½c for full weight.

CIDER—Crab cider, $10@12 per barrel, as to quality.

COTTON—There were large dealings, one lot of 1,500 bales being sold on account of a Liverpool buyer. We quote 10¼c for middling upland, 9¾c for low middling, 9¼c for good ordinary and 8¼c for ordinary.

CORNMEAL—Bolted $1 10@1 20 per 100 lbs, and kiln-dried $2 75 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market was steady, but trade was somewhat restricted by cold weather. We quote Western partly skimmed at 8¼@9¼c, Ohio factory at 12¼@13c, cream at 14c and New York cheddar at 14@14¼c.

COFFEE—Trade moderately fair, and prices were fully supported. We quote common at 11½@12c; fair, 13@13½c; prime, 14@14¼c, and fancy, 15@15¼c; Laguayra, 12½@13¼c; Java, 19@24c; Mocha, 28@30c.

COAL—Pittsburgh, 14c; Kentucky, 11@12c per bu.; Laurel, 12c; coke, 9@10c; Pittsburgh, afloat, 8c.

CUT NAILS—There were no quotable changes. We quote tenpennies at $2 60@2 65 per keg, and the smaller numbers at the usual difference.

FEATHERS—There were no new features. We quote at 53c for prime, and for mixed 40c per lb.

EGGS—Scarce and higher, with sales marking a rapid advance. Stocks are so light that there is no established price. We quote fresh stock in cases at 35@37c.

FLOUR—The market was somewhat steadier, and prices unchanged. Shipping demand fair, but local trade quiet. We quote patents at $6 40@6 60 for choice, $5 90@6 25 for plain fancy, $5 40@5 50 for No. 1. Buckwheat, $7@8 50 for Western and Eastern respectively.

FIELD SEED—Clover was steady. We quote common red clover at $6 15@6 25, sapling at $6 60, timothy at $1 60, orchard-grass at $2, redtop at 55c, extra clean bluegrass at $1 30, and fancy do at $1 50 per bushel from store, in bags. Onion sets, $6@6 50 per bbl.

FRUIT—No shipping, on account of freezing weather. Dried and green fruits were firm and unchanged. We quote dried apples, good to prime, at 5¼@6c. Dried peaches 5¼c for halves and 4¼@4¾c for mixed. We quote green apples at $3@3 50 per bbl on arrival for good to prime, and $3 75@4 25 from store. Lemons, $4 50@7 50 per box. Florida oranges, $5@6 per box, and Louisiana, $9 50@10 per bbl. Bananas, $1 50@3. Cranberries, $13@14 per bbl for Cape Cod and $10@11 for Western.

GAME—Supply good, and prices were about steady. Our quotations are for prime stock. Quail 80@90c per dozen; rabbits 75c@$1, and squirrels nominal; mallard ducks $3 per dozen.

GINSENG—We quote fair to good at $1 40@1 50, and prime at $1 60@1 65.

HAY—There were small receipts, with diminishing stocks, and prices ruled firm. We quote on levee $10@11 for good to prime timothy, the latter for small wired bales, and $7@9 for common to medium mixed; prime loose hay from wagon, 50@60c per 100 lbs. Baled oats, $14 for large bales.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prices are unchanged. Prime flint, 16½c; No. 2, 13½c; prime dry-salted, 12½c; No. 2, dry-salted, 10½c; prime green-salted, 8½c; No. 2 do, 6½c; prime green, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; sheep-skins, country, 30@60c; butchers, 75c@$1 25; shearlings, 10@25c.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Grits $3 50 from store, and hominy $3 40.

KRAUT—Firm and quotably unchanged. We quote at $10 50 per bbl and $5 50 per half bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We quote as follows:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Fine lbs, Virginia	70@75c
Fine fig, Virginia	70@75c
Fine twist and coil, Virginia	58@60c
Medium twist and coil, Virginia	40@45c
Common twist and coil	30@35c
Medium lbs and 11-inch, Virginia	38@40c
Common twist and fig, Virginia	32@34c
White burley navy, Louisville	40@50c
White Burley navy, Louisville, common to medium	32@40c

MILL OFFAL—We quote Louisville bran on track at $15, and shipstuff at $18 50. Bran and shorts, mixed, $17.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP—Firm at quotations. Louisiana molasses at 35@55c. Corn syrup 31@33c, and sugar-house syrup 45@50c. Sorghum, 30@37c per gallon for prime.

OILS—Linseed at 54@59c for raw and boiled; lard oil, extra, at 70c; No. 1 at 60c, and No. 2 at 55c; gasoline, 63° at 11c, 74° at 12c, 87° at 14c; bank oil at 40c, straits oil at 44c, lubricating oil at 10@14c per gallon; cotton-seed oil, refined, 45c per gallon, and peerless at 52c; coal oil 110° test, 12c per gallon; 130° Kentucky test, 13c; 150° test, 14c, and 175° Kentucky test, headlight, 19c, water-white, 19c. Spirits turpentine, 38c.

PROVISIONS—The strong feeling in the market continued to gather force, and a further advance in prices was established in cut meats, lard and sugar-cured meats. There was an active Southern demand, with large sales and shipments. Our quotations are on the basis of car-loads.

MESS PORK—$15 50 per barrel.

BACON—Shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib sides, 9c, and clear sides, 9¼c per lb, loose.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c; clear rib sides, 8½@8⅝c, and clear sides 8½@8⅝c, loose, for partly to fully cured.

LARD—Choice leaf, 11@11¼c in tierces; prime steam, 9@9¼c, and choice family, 9½c.

SUGAR-CURED MEATS—Hams 13¾@13⅞c, as to weight and brand; breakfast bacon 11c, and sugar-cured shoulders 8½c, canvased and packed. Dried beef, 12c for Louisville, and 14c for Chicago and St. Louis.

PIGS' FEET—Tierces, $19; barrels, $8 50@10, and half barrels, $4 50.

POULTRY—Firm and active at quotations. We quote dressed hens at $2 75@3 50 per dozen; select stock, $3 75@4; young chickens, live, at $2 50@3 50 for fair to choice stock, and $1 50@2 for inferior, and dressed, $2 50@3 50, as to size and condition. Live turkeys nominal, and dressed, 13c. Geese, $4 50 per dozen.

NUTS—Peanuts, Tennessee, 6½c for white, and 6c for red. Hickory nuts 60@65c per bushel.

RICE—Carolina and Louisiana at 6@6¾c for good to prime.

SALT—We quote 7-bushel bbls at $1 30; 280-lb bbls at $1 15; Saginaw at $1 20; Ohio river dairy at $1 90, and Syracuse dairy at $2, delivered in dray lots.

SUGAR—Trade was rather quiet, but prices were quotably unchanged. We quote granulated sugar at 8⅝@8½c; A cut loaf at 9c; crushed and powdered at 9c; A at 8¼c; off A at 8c; C at 7⅝c; C yellow at 7c, standard brands. New Orleans sugars, open kettle, 6⅛@7¼c; granulated, 8⅜@8½c, and clarified, 8@8¼c.

SOAP—German, olive and rosin at 4@6c per lb.

STARCH—At 3@3¼c per lb for large and small lots.

STRAW—We quote at $6 75@7 on arrival.

TALLOW—7c per lb.

TANBARK—We quote at $11 50@12 on track.

VEGETABLES—Firm and quotably unchanged. Trade was restricted by cold weather. We quote Irish potatoes at $1 50 for Russets and $1 60 for Early Rose per barrel from store; New York seed potatoes $2, and Northern $1 65. Sweet potatoes $2 50@3 25. Onions $1 60@1 75 per bbl from store. Cabbage nominal. Onion sets $2 50@3 per bushel.

WHISKY—Highwines at $1 14 per gallon.

WOOL—There were no new features. We quote grease wools as follows: Medium country lots, 24@25c; burry, 12@15c; black, free from burs, 20@22c, and tubwashed, 33@35c bid.

The Grain Market.

Controlling centers were steady to firm, with an advance in wheat.

WHEAT—Firm, with small receipts and a fair demand. No. 2 longberry was salable on arrival at $1 04, and No. 2 red at $1.

CORN—The market was wholly dependent upon rail receipts, which were rather inadequate, and were also at higher cost. There was a good local demand, and prices favored sellers. New mixed shell was quotable at 51c on track, and ear at 50@51c. White was quotable at 52c.

OATS—Scarce and firm. No. 2 mixed was quotable at 37c on track, and white at 38c.

RYE—Firm and quotably unchanged.

At the grain Call to-day the sales amounted to 3,000 bushels, viz.: 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed corn, seller March, at 51¾c, and 2,000 bushels do. do. March at 52c.

The Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market was firm and active, with sales aggregating 206 hhds, distributed as follows:

The BOONE HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf and lugs at $14, 6 70 and 8 20; 3 hhds Metcalfe county leaf and lugs at $14, 8 10 and 6; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $14 75.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 19 hhds: 1 hhd McCracken county leaf at $9 40; 4 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $14 75, 11 25, 9 80 and 6 30; 2 hhds Daviess county leaf and lugs at $8 40 and 5 75; 1 hhd Warren county lugs at $8 50; 1 hhd Oldham county lugs at $7 90; 1 hhd Taylor county leaf at $7 30; 4 hhds Shelby county leaf and lugs at $16, 14, 8 90 and 9; 3 hhds lugs at $7 90, 6 and 6; 1 hhd leaf at $14 25; 1 hhd at private sale.

The ENTERPRISE HOUSE sold 20 hhds: 10 hhds Scott county leaf, lugs and trash at $19, 16 75, 15, 14 75, 14 50, 14, 14, 10, 9 10 and 5 05; 2 hhds Henry county common leaf and trash at $14 75 and 7 60; 5 hhds Spencer county (Ind.) leaf, lugs and trash at $8 30, 7 70, 6 00, 6 75 and 5 75; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $10 50; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at $6 10; 1 hhd at private sale.

The PIKE HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 5 hhds Logan county leaf and lugs at $9 70, 7 55, 7 30, 7 10 and 6 55; 3 hhds Todd county low leaf and lugs at $6 60, 6 60 and 6 50; 2 hhds Muhlenberg county leaf and lugs at $7 30 and 6 30; 4 hhds McCracken county leaf and lugs at $9 60, 7 10, 6 70 and 6; 6 hhds Henry county (Tenn.) leaf and lugs at $7 95, 7 20, 6 90, 6 25, 6 15 and 6 10; 2 hhds Shelby county low leaf and lugs at $16 50 and 13 75.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 41 hhds: 11 hhds Shelby county leaf and lugs at $19 75, 15 75, 15 75, 15, 15 75, 15, 14 25, 11 75, 12 25, 13 50 and 7 80; 5 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $16 75, 14, 11 75, 9 90 and 6 30; 7 hhds Clark county lugs and trash at $10 75, 10 75, 10 50, 6 90, 6 70, 6 30 and 6 10; 7 hhds Larue county leaf and lugs at $14 75, 13, 9 90, 8, 6 40, 5 75 and 5 90; 2 hhds Ohio county old leaf at $7 90 and 8; 2 hhds Carroll county cure leaf at $10 and 9 90; 2 hhds Warren county cure leaf at $7 10 and 6 60; 4 hhds Owen county cure leaf and lugs at $12, 11 50, 8 50 and 7; 1 hhd factory trash at $4 20.

The KENTUCKY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE sold 22 hhds: 13 hhds Logan county leaf and lugs at $7 40, 6 80, 7 40, 7 80, 6 80, 6 10, 7 10, 7 40, 6 30, 6 15, 6 70, 6 45 and 6 70; 9 hhds Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at $17 75, 14 50, 12, 11, 9 50, 9, 7, 6 90 and 5 90.

The PEOPLE'S HOUSE sold 18 hhds: 5 hhds Muhlenberg county leaf and lugs at $8 80, 8 60, 7 10, 6 30 and 6 10; 2 hhds Butler county common leaf and lugs at $7 20 and 5 70; 9 hhds Logan county old common leaf at $8, 7 90, 7 80, 7 90, 7 70, 7 70, 7 70, 7 50 and 7 50; 2 hhds Robertson county (Tenn.) at $10 and 8.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 47 hhds: 7 hhds Shelby county leaf, lugs and trash at $20 50, 17, 14 75, 12 25, 13, 15 75 and 6 20; 13 hhds Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at $17, 16 75, 14 75, 13 75, 12, 10 25, 6 70, 13 75, 18, 15, 10 25, 5 85 and 5 65; 1 hhd Montgomery county lugs at $6 90; 4 hhds Macon county (Tenn.) Burley leaf and lugs at $17 75, 11 50, 7 90 and 7 70; 2 hhds Trousdale county (Tenn.) Burley leaf at $15 and 10 25; 8 hhds Logan county leaf and lugs at $15 75, 13 75, 7 90, 8 10, 8 60, 7 50, 7 10 and 7 90; 6 hhds Daviess county lugs at $6 40, 5 85, 5 10, 5 80, 5 75 and 5 80; 4 hhds Grayson county lugs at $5 90, 5 85, 6 and 6 10; 1 hhd Franklin county lugs at $11 50; 1 hhd Trimble county leaf at $16 25.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county Burley leaf at $21 50 and 17 75; 1 hhd Hart county Burley trash at $10; 1 hhd Washington county (Ind.) Burley leaf at $16 75; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $10; 5 hhds Grayson county common leaf and lugs at $6 80, 6 45, 6 35, 6 20 and 6; 12 hhds Dubois county (Ind.) common leaf and lugs at $6 70, 6 50, 6 40, 6 20, 6 20, 6 10, 6 10, 6 10, 6 10, 5 80, 6 40 and 5 65.

The FALLS CITY HOUSE sold 18 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $20; 1 hhd Indiana common leaf at $14 75; 1 hhd Shelby county lugs at $11 50; 2 hhds common Burley lugs and trash at $9 90 and 6 80; 1 hhd Illinois dark leaf at $8 70; 3 hhds Indiana medium to common leaf at $8 10, 6 80 and 6 80; 1 hhd Warren county common leaf at $7; 8 hhds Indiana dark trash at $6 60, 6 20, 6 10, 6 10, 6 10, 6, 6 and 5 95.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 5 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $17 50, 14 75, 12 75, 6 60 and 6 20; 1 hhd Henry county medium leaf at $15 50; 2 hhds Breckinridge county leaf and lugs at $15 50 and 6 45.

The GREEN-RIVER HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 3 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $15, 14 75 and 8; 1 hhd Warren county leaf at $17 25; 1 hhd Green county lugs at $5 35.

The GILBERT HOUSE sold 17 hhds: 4 hhds Warren county $7 60, 7 60, 7 10 and 7 20; 2 hhds Henry county at $7 50 and 7 90; 3 hhds Crittenden county at $6 90, 6 40 and 7 10; 1 hhd Hart county $8 20; 3 hhds Muhlenberg county at $7 10, 8 10 and 6 25; 3 hhds Hopkins county at $6 20, 6 80 and 6 25; 1 hhd factory trash at $1.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

[*Reported by Bourne, Harper & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants.*]

BOURBON STOCK-YARDS, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 25.—CATTLE—The receipts to-day were 111 head, mostly common grades. The market has been over supplied with this class of stock all the week, and the pens are not clear of Monday's receipts. Good cattle were scarce and in demand at stronger prices. Good stock, feeding and shipping cattle were scarcer, and there are prospects for an active market next Monday for this class of stock.

HOGS—The receipts to-day were 515 head. The market was active and higher on good corn fed hogs, but mast or soft hogs were not wanted. Choice to extra butchers, $6 to 6 10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts light, and demand light for all grades except good shippers.

HORSES AND MULES—The receipts to-day were 44 head. Market steady.

QUOTATIONS.

CATTLE—Good to extra shipping	$5 25@5 65
Light shipping	4 75@5 00
Oxen, good to extra	4 00@4 75
Oxen, common and rough	3 00@3 50
Bulls	3 00@4 00
Light stockers	3 25@4 00
Feeders	4 25@5 00
Butchers, best	4 75@5 25
Butchers, medium to good	4 00@4 50
Butchers, common to medium	3 00@3 75
Poor cows and scalawags	2 00@2 50
HOGS—Choice packing and butchers	6 00@6 10
Fair to good butchers	5 85@5 90
Light medium butchers	5 50@5 65
Shoats	4 25@4 75
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fair to good shipping	4 00@4 50
Common to medium	3 25@3 75
Extra lambs	4 25@4 75
Common to medium lambs	3 00@4 00

MOVEMENT DURING THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Rec'ts.	Ship'ts.
Cattle	111	....
Hogs	515	102
Sheep and lambs	43	....
Horses and mules	44	44
Total	713	146

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts 800 head; shipments 1,600 head; supply light, prices firm and demand good for shipping grades; exporters $6 30@6 75; good to choice $5 80@6 25; common to medium $4 50@5 50; stockers $4@4 50; cows and heifers $3 50@4 50; corn-fed Texans $5@5 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 1,100 head; shipments 1,600 head; market steady and firm for good grades; fair to medium $3 75@4 25; good to prime $4 75@5 50; fancy stock would bring $6; Texans $2 75@4 25.

HOGS—Market strong, active and higher; light $5 75@5 90; packers $5 85@6 25; butchers to extra $6@6 50; receipts 4,700 head; shipments 1,600 head.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—CATTLE—The Drovers' Journal bureau reports: Beeves, receipts to-day 1,600 head; market firm; common to good steers sold at $5 60@7 25 ℔ cwt live weight; no prime cattle on sale; exporters used 20 car-loads; shipments to-day and to-morrow 920 head of live cattle, 4,840 quarters of beef and 1,170 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 5,000 head; prime stock firm; common to medium weak; sales at $3 75@6 75 ℔ cwt for sheep, with a few car-loads to exporters at $6 80@6 87; lambs $6@7 25.

HOGS—Receipts 4,150 head, all consigned; market nominally firmer at $6 20@6 50 ℔ cwt.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—HOGS—The Drovers' Journal reports: Receipts 21,000 head; shipments 6,500 head; prices are 10c higher; packing $5 50@6 20; packing and shipping $6 20@6 70; light $5 60@6 20; skips $4@5 25.

CATTLE—Receipts 9,000 head; shipments 3,300 head; market steady; exports $6 30@7; good to choice shipping $5 60@6 20; common to medium $5@5 45.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 2,500 head; shipments 2,600 head; inferior to fair $3@4 ℔ cwt; medium to good $4@5; choice to extra $5 20@6 12½.

Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 25.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts 1,500 head; shipping grades are firm and butchers steady; native steers of 1,060 to 1,280 lbs sold at $5@5 75; feeders $4 55@5 35; cows $3 50@4 25.

HOGS—Receipts 5,500 head; market firm and higher; lots of 186 to 375 lbs average sold at $5 40@6 40, mainly at $5 95@6 10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 900 head; good native stock steady; grades of 75 lbs average are worth $4.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—HOGS—Are strong and higher; common and light $4 75@6 15; packing and butchers $5 80@6 60; receipts 1,800 head; shipments 390 head.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Flour is dull and unchanged; good to choice winter $4 75@5 60; soft spring wheat $4@4 50; Minnesota baker's $4 50@5 25; patents $5 50@6 25. Rye flour $4@3 35. Buckwheat flour $5 75@6 50. Wheat is active, firm and higher; the market opened ⅛@⅜c higher, and advanced ⅜c additional, then declined ⅜c, but again rallied 1½c, and closed 1⅛c higher than yesterday; sales ranged: seller January 91⅞@92⅛c, closing at 92¼@92½c; seller February 91⅞@92⅝c, closing at 92⅞@93c; seller March 9..@93⅝c, closing at 93⅝c; seller May 98¾@99⅝c, closing at 99⅝c; seller June $1@1 01⅛, closing at $1 01⅛c; No 2 Chicago spring 91⅞@92⅝c, closing at 93c; No 3 Chicago spring 79@80c; No 2 red winter 98@99c. Corn is in fair demand; the market opened ⅛c higher, but later receded ⅝c, then fluctuated and closed about ⅛c higher than yesterday; sales ranged: Cash 53½@53¾c, closing at 53¾c; seller January 53@53⅝c, closing at 53⅜c; seller February 53⅛@53⅝c, closing at 53⅜c; seller March 53⅞@54¼c, closing at 54c; seller May 58¾@59⅛c, closing at 58⅞c; seller June 58⅞@59¼c, closing at 58⅞c. Oats, demand fair and market firm; sales ranged: Cash 33c; seller January and February 32⅝@32⅞c; seller March 32¾@33c, closing at 32⅞@33c; seller April 33@33⅛c, closing at 33c; seller May 36⅝@37⅛c, closing at 37@37⅛c. Rye is firmer at 57¼c. Barley is firm at 60@62c. Flax seed is steady at $1 51 on track. Pork, demand fair and prices higher; the market opened 25@30c higher, but receded 20@25c, rallied again 12½@15c, and closed steady; sales ranged: Cash $15 70@15 75; January $15 70; February $15 60@15 80, closing at $15 75@15 77½; March $15 8@16, closing at $15 92½@15 95; seller May $16 15@16 35, closing at $16 27½@16 30. Lard is in fair demand; prices advanced 10@15c, but the advance was not fully maintained; sales ranged: Cash $9@9 05; seller February $8 97½@9 07½, closing at $9 05@9 07½; seller March $9 07½@9 20, closing at $9 15@9 17½; seller May $9 27½@9 40, closing at $9 37½@9 40; seller June $9 42½. Bulk meats are strong and higher; shoulders 7c; short rib sides 8.45c; short clear sides 8.70c. Butter is quiet and unchanged; creamery 24@32c; dairy 20@27c. Eggs are firm at 32@33c. Whisky is steady and unchanged at $1 10. Receipts: Flour 12,000 barrels; wheat 32,000 bushels; corn 205,000 bushels; oats 74,000 bushels; rye 10,000 bushels; barley 24,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 12,000 barrels; wheat 18,000 bushels; corn 18,000 bushels; oats 62,000 bushels; rye 2,700 bushels; barley 18,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—At the Call Board this afternoon the sales of wheat were 1,450,000 bushels; February and March declined ⅛c and May ⅛c. Corn, sales 685,000 bushels; February declined ⅛c and May ⅜c. Oats, sales 110,000 bushels; February advanced ⅛c and March ⅛c; May declined ⅛c. Pork, sales 2,300 barrels; May declined 2½c. Lard, sales 4,000 tierces; May declined 2½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—FLOUR—The market is steady; receipts 18,000 barrels; exports 8,000 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 75@3 35; common to good extra $3 25@3 70; white wheat extra $3 25@6 75; good to choice $3 75@6 50; fancy do $7 40; extra Ohio $3 20@6; St. Louis $3 20@6 25; Minnesota patent process $5 75@6 90.

GRAIN—Wheat, spot lots ⅛@1c higher; options opened ⅜@½c higher, subsequently lost the advance, but later became stronger and advanced 1@1⅛c, closing strong; receipts 31,000 bushels; exports 3,200 bushels; No 2 Chicago 96c@$1; No 2 Milwaukee $1 00; ungraded spring 95c@$1; ungraded red 87c@$1 10; No 3 red 97¼@98¼c; No 2 red $1 04⅛@1 07¼; ungraded white $1 0..; No 2 red seller January, sales of 32,000 bushels at $1 04@1 0.., closing at $1 05; seller February, sales of 464,000 bushels at $1 04⅝@1 06, closing at $1 06; seller March, sales of 1,512,000 bushels at $1 07¼@1 08⅝, closing at $1 08¼; seller April, sales of 312,000 bushels at $1 0..@1 10¼, closing at $1 10¼; seller May, sales of 2,536,000 bushels at $1 11¾@1 13⅛, closing at $1 13⅛; seller June, sales of 88,000 bushels at $1 13@1 14, closing at $1 14. Corn, options opened ⅛@1c better, but later declined ⅛@⅜c, closing with a recovery of ¼@⅜c; receipts 85,000 bushels; exports 25,000 bushels; ungraded 51@62c; No 3 54@54⅛c; steamer 58¾@60¼c; No 2 61@62⅜c; steamer white 57⅜c; No 2 seller January 61⅛@61⅝c, closing at 61⅝c; seller February 61⅛@61⅞c, closing at 61¾; seller March 62⅛@63⅜c, closing at 63c; seller April 64⅛@64¼c, closing at 64⅛c; seller May 65⅜@66⅛c, closing at 66c. Oats are ⅛c higher; receipts 18,000 bushels; exports 690 bushels; mixed Western 39@41c; white western 42@47c.

HAY—Is steady with a fair demand at 50@55c ℔ cwt.

GROCERIES—Coffee, options are slightly higher but less active; sales of 250 bags No 7 Rio seller January at 10.25c; 4,500 bags seller February at 10.35@10.40; 5,750 bags seller March at 10.55@10.65c; 3,750 bags seller April at 10.70@10.80c; 1,750 bags seller May at 10.85@10.90c; 3,000 bags seller June at 10.95@11c; 2,250 bags seller July at 10.95@11c. Sugar is steady and moderately active: common to prime 7⅛@7⅜c; Muscovado 6⅜@6 9-16c; centrifugal 7⅝c; fair to good refining 5¾@5 15-16c; C 5⅝@6c; extra C 6¼@6⅜c; white extra C 6¾@7c; yellow C 5⅝@5⅞c; yellow 5⅝@5⅞c; off A 7@7⅛c; mold A 7⅝c; standard A 7 7-16@7½c; confectioners' A 7½c; cut loaf and crushed 8¼c; powdered 8⅛c; granulated 7⅞c; cubes 8¼c. Molasses is quiet and unchanged; Cardenas 24c flat; Havana 25¼c; 50 test refining 25¼@26c; New Orleans 30@56c; Porto Rico 35@45c; English islands 35@40c. Rice is firm with a moderate demand; domestic 4⅛@7c; Rangoon 4⅜c; Patna 5@5¼c.

PETROLEUM—Is firm; United Pipe-line $1 10⅜; crude 8⅛@8⅝c; refined 8⅞c for 70¼ test.

TALLOW—Is quiet and barely steady; prime city 7⅜@7⅝c.

ROSIN—Is dull and weak at $1 45@1 50.

TURPENTINE—Is dull at 34½c.

EGGS—Western fresh are firm at 36@37c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is stronger; new mess $15@15 25; Western family mess $14 50@15. Beef is quiet but steady; extra mess $12. Cut meats are nominal; long clear middles 8¾c. Lard higher; prime steam $9 27½@9 30; seller January $9 28@9 32; seller February $9 27@9 35; seller March $9 35@9 41; seller April $9 44@9 47; seller May $9 50@9 60.

BUTTER—Is dull and weak at 10@40c.

CHEESE—Is firm and fairly active; Western flat 11@12½c.

PIG IRON—Is dull; Scotch $20 50@23 50; American $17@22.

LEAD—Is weak; common and refined 4.20@4.30.

TIN—Is quiet but steady.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Flour is unchanged; family $3 70@3 80; choice $4 50@4 60; fancy $5 15@5 50. Wheat is unsettled; May is active and higher; near-by months lower. No 2 red sold at $1 0..@1 05 cash; $1 0..@.. February; $1 04⅞ seller March; $1 07⅛@1 07⅞ seller May; No 3 red 97@98c bid. Corn slow except for May; No 2 mixed sold at 45⅝@48c cash; 47¼ seller January; 4..@4..c seller February; 48¼c seller March; 51⅜@51⅞c seller May. Oats were dull; 32⅛@33c cash; 36⅜c seller May. Rye is quiet at 54½c. Barley is dull at 50@80c for American. Lead is easier; offered at 3.70c. Butter is steady; creamery 30@35c; dairy 20@28c. Eggs are firm at 30c. Flax seed is steady at $1 45. Hay is dull; prairie $9 50@11; timothy $11@14. Bran is unchanged at 71c at the mill. Corn meal is firm at $2 45. Whisky is steady at $1 15. Provisions are strong, active and higher. Pork jobbing at $16 for new. Bulk meats, long clear sides 8 20@8¼c; short rib sides 8.30@8 35c; short clear sides 8 60c. Bacon, long clear sides 9c; short rib sides 9½c; short clear sides 10c. Lard is strong at 8 80@8 90. Receipts: Flour 4,000 barrels; wheat 20,000 bushels; corn 60,000 bushels; oats 16,000 bushels; rye ...000 bushels; barley 1,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 8,000 barrels; wheat 10,000 bushels; corn 1..,000 bushels; oats 1...0 bushels; rye 2,000 bushels; barley 1,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—At the afternoon board wheat was easier and slow; $1 03¼ bid February; $1 05 seller March; $1 07⅛ seller May; $1 06 bid June. Corn was lower; 47¾@47⅞c seller February; 48⅜c seller March; 48⅝c seller May. Oats dull with nothing done.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Flour is quiet but steady; Ohio clear $5 50; winter straight $5 50@5 75; winter patents $6 10@6 50; Minnesota bakers, straight $5 40; Minnesota patent process $6 50. Rye flour is quiet and easier at $3 50@3 62½. Buckwheat flour, choice is very firm at $3 30@3 40; mixtures are dull at $3@3 20 ℔ cwt. Wheat, options fairly active and closed steady with nothing doing for export; car lots are firm; fresh No 2 red $1 05¼; No 3 red 97c; No 2 red seller January $1 0..@1 05¼; seller February $1 05¼@1 0..; seller March $1 07¼@1 07¾; seller April $1 09@1 10; seller May $1 11⅜@1 11⅞. Corn, the speculative market was quiet, but prices advanced ¼@⅜c in early dealings, but subsequently most of the advance was lost and closed weak with nothing for export; car lots quiet but steady; rejected mixed 5..c; steamer mixed 5..c; sail mixed seller January 58¾@59½c; seller February 59⅛@59⅝c; seller March 60@60⅜c; seller April 6..¼@6..⅛c; seller May 62⅛@63½c. Oats, demand active; rejected mixed 38½c; No 3 white 41¼c; No 2 white 42¾@43c; No 1 white 44c. Provisions are active and firm. Beef, city family $13 50@14; do packed $12@12 50; No 1 mess $11; India mess, f. o. b., $24@24 50. Pork, prime new mess $15@15 50; new mess $16 75@17. Hams, smoked 13@14c. Lard is firmer; city refined $10; steam $9 50@9 55; butchers' loose $8 50@8 75. Butter is unchanged; creamery extra 35@37c; do firsts 28@30c; New York State and Bradford county, Penn., 1..@32c; Western good to extra 17@34c; rolls dull at 12@20c. Eggs are scarce and higher; extras 40@41c; limed 3..c. Cheese is firm and fairly active; full creamery 1..@14c; Western fair to good 11¼@12½c. Petroleum is firm; refined 9¼@9⅜c. Whisky is unchanged at $1 20. Receipts: Flour 1,600 barrels; wheat 4,600 bushels; corn 34,000 bushels; oats 12,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 2,500 bushels; corn 9,000 bushels; oats 7,500 bushels.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and Western superfine $2 75@3 25; extra $3 50@4 65; family $4 90@5 75. Wheat, Western is higher, closing dull; No 2 Western winter red spot $1 06⅝@1 07; seller January $1 06⅝ bid; seller February $1 07 bid; seller March $1 07¾@1 08; seller May $1 11⅛@1 11⅜. Corn, Western is firmer but dull; mixed spot and seller February 60c bid; seller March 60⅜@61¼c; steamer 57c asked. Oats are quiet with more firmness; Western white 42@43c; do mixed 40@41c; Pennsylvania 42@44c. Rye is quiet at 6..@7..c. Hay is quiet and easy; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $14@16 ℔ ton. Provisions are firm. Mess pork $15 50. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 7¼@..c. Bacon, shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9½c. Hams 14@14½c. Lard, refined 11c. Butter is steady; Western packed 10@22c; creamery 25@36c. Eggs are very firm; fresh 36@37c; pickled 30c. Petroleum is dull and nominal; refined 9¼@9⅜c. Coffee is easier and quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11@12¼c. Sugar steady; A soft 7⅜c. Whisky is quiet at $1 18@1 18½. Freights to Liverpool per steamer are dull; cotton 3..; flour 1s ..d per barrel; grain ..d. Receipts: Flour 6..0 barrels; wheat 24,000 bushels; corn 13,000 bushels; oats 3,00 bushels; rye 1,000 bushels. Sales: Wheat 587,000 bushels; corn 100,000 bushels.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Flour is steady with a fair demand; family $4@4 50; high grades $5@5 80. Corn is quiet but firm; mixed and white 61c; yellow 62c. Oats are dull and easier at 48c. Corn meal scarce and firm at $3. Hay is in good demand; prime $15; choice $18. Pork is higher and scarce; old $16; new $16 25. Lard is firmer; tierce refined $9; keg $9 25. Bulk meats are in fair demand and scarce; shoulders, packed 6⅝c; long clear and clear ribs 8½c. Bacon is in fair demand and scarce; long clear and clear ribs 9¼@9⅝c. Hams, choice sugar-cured canvased steady at 12c. Whisky is firm and unchanged; Western rectified $1 05@1 20. Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, common to prime 10½@13¼c. Sugar is quiet but firm; common to good common 4⅜@4⅝c; fair to fully fair 5⅛@5⅜c; prime to choice 5⅜@5⅝c; yellow clarified 6½@7c; white do 7¼c; granulated 7⅝c. Molasses is steady with a good demand; centrifugal 10@32c; common 20@22c; fair 2..@28c; prime to choice 35@46c. Rice is quiet but steady; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅜@5¼c. Bran is scarce and firm; held at $1 10. Cotton seed oil is unchanged; prime crude 3..@36½c; summer yellow 42@44c. Sight exchange on New York $1 50 ℔ $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, banker's bills 485½.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—Flour is steady and unchanged. Wheat is weak; No 2 Milwaukee 91½c; seller January 91½c; seller February 91⅝c; seller March 92⅝@9..¼c; seller May 98⅝c. Corn is higher; No 2 53½c. Oats are firmer; No 2 32½@32¾c. Rye is scarce and firm; No 1 fresh 61c bid; No 2 57c. Barley is stronger; No 2 spring fresh 58c cash; seller February 59c; No 3 extra spring 52c bid. Provisions are higher. Mess pork $15 75 cash and seller January; $16 25 seller May. Lard, prime steam $8 95 cash and seller February; $9 37 seller May. Hams, sweet pickled 11@11½c. Live hogs are higher at $5 50@6 20; dressed hogs are firm at $7@7 25. Butter is firm; choice creamery 3..@32c. Cheese is quiet at 12½@13½c. Eggs are scarce and higher. Receipts: Wheat 11,0..0 bushels; corn 13,000 bushels; oats 24,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 12,..00 bushels; corn 4,500 bushels; oats 10,000 bushels.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Flour is dull; family $4 50@4 85; fancy $5@5 40. Wheat is firmer; No 2 red $1 01@1 02; receipts 1,500 bushels; shipments 500 bushels. Corn is stronger; No 3 mixed 50c. Oats are stronger at 3..c. Rye is firmer at 62c. Barley is quiet; extra No 3 fall 65c. Pork is quiet at $15 50@15 75. Lard is steady at $8 80. Bulk meats are steady and unchanged; shoulders 6⅝c; short rib sides 8c. Bacon is steady; shoulders 7¼c; short rib sides 8⅞c; short clear sides 9⅜c. Whisky is firm at $1 14. Butter is quiet and unchanged; prime Ohio creamery 35c; choice dairy 23c. Linseed oil is steady at 55@56c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Wheat is steady; No 2 red winter 98c. Corn is steady; mixed 47c. Oats are steady; mixed 34½c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Cotton is firm; middling 10 11-16@10 15-16c; futures steady; seller January 10.66c; seller February 10.68c; seller March 10.86c; seller April 11.02c; seller May 11.16c; seller June 11.29c; seller July 11.40c; seller August 11.49c; seller September 11.14c; seller October 10.78c; seller November 10.68c. The first call opened for future deliveries without change, and closed 3-100@4-100c higher than yesterday; prices then advanced slowly 2 points, but at the third call showed a loss of 1-100@2-100c, February selling at 10.68c, March 10.86c, April 11.02c, June 11.29c and July 11.40c. Futures closed quiet and steady: February 3-100c, and the balance 4-100@5-100c higher than yesterday. Sales about 80,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1884. Bales.	1883. Bales.
Net receipts at all U. S. ports for the week	103,000	135,000
Total receipts for season	3,838,445	4,125,000
Exports for week	105,285	156,000
Total exports for season	2,339,385	2,634,000
Stock at all U. S. ports	1,143,000	880,340
Stock at interior towns	168,000	174,020
Stock at Liverpool	742,000	821,000
Stock Am'n afloat for G. B.	322,000	283,000

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—The following is the weekly cotton statement: Sales for the week 51,000 bales, American 35,000 bales; speculators took 2,900 bales and exporters 4,000 bales; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners 17,500 bales; actual exports 4,200 bales; total receipts 75,000 bales, American 64,000 bales; total stock 742,000 bales, American 515,000 bales; amount afloat for Great Britain 415,000 bales, American 322,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Cotton is firm; middling 10⅜c; low middling 10 1-16c; good ordinary 9 11-16c; net receipts 4,000 bales; gross 4,800 bales; exports coastwise 530 bales; sales 7,100 bales; stock 422,370 bales. Week's net receipts 30,730 bales; gross 36,..05 bales; exports to Great Britain 16,920 bales; exports to France 11,000 bales; exports to the continent 3,400 bales; exports coastwise 5,585 bales; sales 33,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 25.—Cotton steady; middling 10⅜c; low middling 10 1-16c; good ordinary 9 9-16c; net receipts 1,200 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,400 bales; sales 705 bales; stock 77,680 bales. Week's net receipts 9,800 bales; gross 10,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 22,345 bales; exports to France 1,400 bales; exports coastwise 7,000 bales; sales 4,800 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—Cotton is firm; middling 10⅜c; receipts 1,040 bales; shipments 1,730 bales; stock 91,273 bales; sales 4,400 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Cotton is firm; middling 10⅜c; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 2,100 bales; stock 3,500 bales.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Cotton steady; middling 10⅜c.

Oil Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25.—Petroleum is fairly active and firm and trading good; it opened $1 09⅜, advanced to $1 10⅝ and closed at $1 10⅜. The afternoon session was active and firm. United Pipe-line certificates opened at $1 09⅜, advanced to $1 10⅜, but declined to $1 10⅛ and closed at $1 10⅜.

OIL CITY, Jan. 25.—Petroleum, market opened at $1 10⅜, highest price $1 10⅝, lowest $1 10⅛, and closed at $1 10⅜; sales 3,232,000 barrels; clearances yesterday 8,225,000 barrels; runs 65,772 barrels; shipments 53,030 barrels; charters 20,000 barrels.

BRADFORD, Jan. 25.—Crude oil, the market was firm; total runs Thursday 60,123 barrels; total shipments Thursday 57,451 barrels; charters 20,000 barrels; clearances 8,180,000 barrels.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—Petroleum, the market is steady; standard white 110 deg. test 8⅛c.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 25.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 30½c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—In brown and colored cottons the demand was good and sales large. In bleached cottons there was a moderate business. All seasonable specialties were in good movement. Dress goods and ginghams are doing very well. Woolens are in more inquiry. Cottonades are doing well and Kentucky jeans fairly.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Wool is steady; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras 39@42c; Michigan extras 35c; combing and delaine 39@45c; unwashed wools 16@32c; California 21½@27c; pulled 25@41c.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Wool is in improved demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 38@42c; extra 36@47c; medium 39@40c; coarse 33@35c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 33@34c; medium 38@39c; coarse 33@35c; washed combing and delaine 38@45c; Canada washed combing 33¼c; tub-washed 32@45c; unwashed combing and delaine 27@33c; New Mexico and Colorado 16@23c; pulled 30@33c.

Foreign Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, Jan. 25, 6 P. M.—Railroad Bonds—Milwaukee and St. Paul 89⅝; Illinois Central 139½; New York Central 116¼; Erie 26¼; Reading 27⅛. Sugar, centrifugal 20s 6d@21s; Muscovado afloat 17s 9d@18s 6d.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Rentes 77f 25c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 25.—Petroleum 21@21¼m.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25, 5 P. M.—Cotton is firm and unchanged; middling upland 5⅞d; middling Orleans 6 1-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 5,600 bales. Breadstuffs steady. Corn, new Western mixed 5s 3½d; old Western mixed 5s 6d. Lard 43s 6d. Bacon, long clear 42s; short clear 43s. Tallow, fine American 41s. Hams, smoked 4s 3d@4s 6d. Rosin, pale 9@11s. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firm. Wheat receipts for the past three days 70,000 quarters; American 45,000 quarters.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25, 3:30 P. M.—Bacon, Cumberland cut is steady at 39s; long clear steady at 42s 0d; short ribs steady at 41s 6d; short clear steady at 43s 0d. Shoulders steady at 36s. Hams, long cut steady at 56s. Corn, old mixed steady at 5s 5½d; new mixed steady at 5s 3½d. Turpentine, spirits dull at 25s 6d. Wheat, No 2 spring steady at 7s 1½d; new Western winter steady at 8s.

The Boy of the Period.

[*Texas Siftings.*]

Tommy Yerger, a progressive Austin boy, some fifteen years of age, much to the disgust of his mother, has acquired the habit of reading sensational story papers of the dime novel style of literature. Yesterday she took possession of one of his papers, and examined it carefully. When Tommy came home she rebuked him severely.

"That is not a fit paper for you to read. There is a story in it about a trapper and an Indian maiden that is not decent. Such stories are calculated to harm you."

"No, ma, that story won't do me any harm."

"But I say it will."

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Hot Springs, Jan. 1, 1883.

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NEW YORK—*Rooms 63 and 64 Tribune Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.*

CINCINNATI—*Northeast corner Fourth and Race sts., Commercial Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*No. 603 Fourteenth st opposite Ebbitt House. O. O. Stealey, Manager.*

CHICAGO, ILL.—*Club Room, 5 Grand Pacific Hotel. Edgar L. Wakeman, Manager.*

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1884.

PICKED UP.

INDICATIONS.—*For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, fair weather, variable winds generally shifting to southeasterly, slightly warmer, rising barometer.*

"SPIRITUAL PARLOR" is the latest name adopted by the whisky saloons.

THE Plumbers' Union will meet to-morrow at 2 P. M. in Wedekind Hall.

PRESIDENT J. C. BOYCE, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, went to Chicago last night.

THE marriage engagement of Miss Emma Mendel, daughter of the Market-street jeweler, to Mr. Simon Bierman is announced.

THE mercury went down to 4° early yesterday morning. The mean for the day was 15.1°; at 10:25 the thermometer registered 20.5°.

THE oldest daughter of Officer Henry Harlow, a young lady of twenty-two, died yesterday morning, after an illness of several weeks.

GRAINGER & CO.'s Phœnix Foundery and Machine shop, of this city, received the contract to furnish the city with cast and wrought iron for the year 1884.

KENNEDY Council Royal Templars of Temperance had a gala occasion last evening. Officers were installed and the evening spent in music and addresses.

A LITTLE daughter of Mr. Geo. Winter, who lives on Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, was painfully burned yesterday while playing around the kitchen stove.

RICHARD HAYS, whose upper story is thought to be out of kelter, got in a row with his mother, who was sweeping out the colored church on Green street, above Floyd, yesterday morning, and had to be steered to the First-street station.

ARIZONA and Birdie Meyer, aged respectively eleven and seven years, whose parents live on Chestnut street, between Clay and Hancock, failed to return home from school yesterday afternoon, causing their parents great alarm. The police were asked to assist in the search for them last night.

CHARLES HUBER and Richard Armstrong, two disciples of the art preservative, had a slight difference as to the amount of wages each one should receive, and referred the matter to a pugilistic meeting. Officer Hines dropped on to them during the scuffle, and they were given neighboring cells in First-street station.

A CONFERENCE of insurance experts from the East and some of the most prominent local insurance firms has been going on at the Galt House for a day or two for the purpose of settling some knotty question growing out of a fire at Junction City, Ky., some months ago. The conference is being conducted with closed doors, and the parties interested have not disclosed the particulars of the affair.

DESPITE the severe cold weather, a good audience gathered last evening in the First Presbyterian church to hear Rev. Dr. Bryson's lecture on the "Pyramids of Egypt." The lecturer spent several years in the East, and became very familiar with these great wonders. His description of them and their surroundings was graphic. The little church builders, on whose account he lectured, were highly pleased, and expressed a desire that the interesting talk would be repeated.

NELLIE CROLY felt very chilly while taking a walk yesterday, and concluded to seek the pleasure of a warm fireside. She entered a residence on Walnut street, below Preston, uninvited, and on receiving an intimation that her room was preferable to her company, she mildly informed the ladies that she had the small-pox and must not be disturbed. Of course, she was given all the space she wanted, but, lest she might need the whole house, Lieut. Mann was called in and detected her trick. She was reposing nicely on the dining-room floor before the fire, and protested against a change of location, but a cell in Clay-street station held her safely.

HEATHEN TRICKS.

Wah Lee Gets Out of a Suit by Producing the Man's Duds.

G. J. Hansboro brought suit in 'Squire McCann's court yesterday against Wah Lee for $15. The plaintiff took some articles to Wah Lee's laundry to have them washed, and upon calling for them at the appointed time he was astonished at receiving the information from the Celestial that he had never left any clothing there. No amount of threats or persuasion would prevail on Wah to give them up, so Hansboro left and brought suit yesterday morning. In the afternoon the case was tried, and when Wah Lee came into court he carried the bundle of clothing in his arms. He explained that he had misplaced it in his shop and had only found it a few moments before. The case was then dismissed at the defendant's cost.

To Keep Their Feet Warm.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, Jan. 24.—Please let us know what use street-car drivers have for soap-stone. DICK.

RASCALITY RAMPANT.

Burglars Caught in the Act of Getting Their Supply of Dry Goods at Moses Meyer's.

OTHER ROGUISH NEWS REPORTED.

Yesterday morning an attempt was made to rob the storehouse of Moses Meyer, on the northeast corner of Eighth and Jefferson. About 3 o'clock a young man connected with the establishment, who rooms on the opposite side of the street, happened to awake, and, looking out of his window, observed that the gas in the store opposite was lighted. He dressed, and, walking across the street, unlocked the front door of the store room. As he entered, a man who was hid on the inside rushed by him and made his escape. Two other men were in the cellar and also escaped. It was found that they had not carried off anything, but a quantity of goods were piled up ready to be removed. They effected an entrance by breaking open the grating on the street over the cellar stairs and then forced their way into the store through a trap door.

A RING THIEF CAPTURED.

Wm. Kirley was arrested yesterday by Lieut. Barry and Officer Keely on a charge of highway robbery. On Thursday night he met a young man named James White, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, and, knocking him down, took a fine gold ring off of his fingers. White's cries attracted a crowd, but Kirley managed to escape. White lives on Broadway, between First and Brook.

THE EVIDENCE FOUND ON HIM.

Officer Schlagel arrested a young man named Frank Nell, at the corner of Hancock and Market streets, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of house-breaking. He entered the Brannon house a few nights ago, and stole a suit of clothes and a fine gold ring from one of the boarders. When he was searched at the jail a quantity of counterfeit money, several pair of gloves, two gold chains, and various other articles, were found on his person. Nell claims to be from Bardstown, Ky.

OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE.

An Old Man, Whose Life Might Have Been Saved By the Hospital Authorities, Dies From Exposure in a House.

A shocking case of neglect of duty by one of the physicians at the City Hospital has just been discovered, in connection with the death of old man Bowman, reference to which was made in the COURIER-JOURNAL some days since. The story in all its details, as told to a COURIER-JOURNAL reporter last night by Policeman Blink, of the First district, is as pathetic as one would care to listen to. At No. 114 Hancock street, between Creek and Fulton, there lived, until a few weeks ago, an old man named Nicholas Bowman. He was infirm and wasted by disease. His friends had all died or forsaken him, and he lived in a little room with a few poverty-stricken negroes. About the 10th of this month the old man was taken ill. He had no money and could get no medicine or medical attention. Policeman Blink, who watches on that beat, was sent for, and was asked to obtain a permit. The old man had been sick two days before this was done. Blink went in to see the old fellow, and found him lying in the corner of a little room, the only furniture of which was a shuck pallet. Bowman was too ill to talk much, but enough was learned from his disconnected rambling to convince the officer that he would have to be taken to the hospital. He at once applied to Mr. John Whallen, the only Charity Commissioner whom he knew, and as soon as the facts were stated Mr. Whallen promptly issued a permit. On Sunday, the 13th of January, Blink hired a man named James Carns to take the sick man to the hospital in his wagon. When they arrived there one of the doctors who answered the call, and whose name, it seems, has not been learned, refused to admit him. He said he ought to be taken to the alms-house. The driver did not know what to do. He didn't know how to get to the alms-house, and was certain, if he did go there, that a hospital permit would not admit the patient. The only thing that was left for him to do was to take the old man back to his shuck pallet and his hovel. This he did.

Tuesday night the colored people who lived in the same hole found Bowman dead. He died suddenly and without any of them knowing how or when it happened. The Coroner was therefore called in. He held an inquest, and the verdict was "Frozen to death and lack of attention."

The matter has been kept quiet hitherto, but when Mr. Whallen heard of it last night he was indignant. An investigation will be held, and the name of the physician who is responsible for Bowman's death will be ascertained. It is very probable that his days at the hospital will not be numerous. Carns, the driver, says he can identify him without trouble.

ISRAEL IN BONDAGE.

The Lecture of Rabbi Myers Last Evening.

At the First-street Temple last evening Rabbi Myers spoke of the Israelites in Egypt and their deliverance therefrom, which he said was fraught with such momentous events and important results as to make its remembrance ever present to the Jewish mind. With only a faint knowledge of the God of their ancestors, with no visible sign of His existence, except the traditions of the patriarchs, with no proof of His omnipotence and with no opportunity yet presented to them for a conception of His great and glorious nature, they nevertheless preserved their faith, and when Moses came to them in the name of Adonai, the Alpha and Omega, the great I am, the people believed, and they bowed themselves and worshiped. It was this perseverance of their faith under the greatest afflictions and most trying circumstances—this rejection of profane and sensual heathen worship—which insured for them physical liberty and mental freedom; for it is only those who can distinguish between pure morality and hypocritical sophistry, between sound doctrines and untruthful perversions, that can lay claim to be called freemen, or enjoy the inestimable blessings of liberty. Israel knew of the unity of God, but they had still to be taught the doctrine of His eternity. This attribute was symbolically conveyed to Moses by the appearance of the burning bush, and was to be taught by him to the people. And the Lord said unto Moses, "I AM that I AM, thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM has sent me unto you." The Hebrew word which expresses the ineffable and eternal name of God is a compound of the past, the present and the future, and thus signifies Him, who was from the beginning, is now, and will be to the end of time. "This is my name forever, and this my memorial unto all generations." We hear of the God of justice, the God of vengeance, the God of mercy, the God of love, and many other attributes; but this must not be supposed to be so many different beings, but simply expressive of His various powers; hence, "I am that I am" may be understood in the sense, I am called according to my works. God being purely spiritual, we can be, see and know of Him through His works, and according to them His name or appellation varies. Consequently, the human mind can not compare nor comprehend God, nor assign any name unto Him, except such as is suggested by the manifestation of His powers. Dr. Myers described how Pharaoh and his people were punished before Israel was liberated, and moralized thereon, and said that their emancipation was the beginning of their national existence, and an event worthy of continual remembrance and gratitude.

Dr. Tanner's Lectures.

Last evening the ladies turned out in large numbers to hear the concluding lecture given in the Polytechnic Hall on the subject of "Food Adulteration." The lecture embraced the subjects of butter, lard, milk, mustard, baking powder, canned goods, etc., winding up with a short but very clear statement of the chemistry of cooking. The Doctor promised to give a lecture on cooking some time later on in the season when the weather is more pleasant. The interest shown by the ladies in this series of ten lectures upon purely chemical subjects has been very marked, and the lectures on physical subjects, which are to commence next Friday, promise to be fully as interesting as the course just closed. Monday evening the subject of "Food Adulterations" will be brought before the public in the Opera-house. Much interest is manifested in this subject, and no doubt a very large audience will attend.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Building Permits Issued and Real Estate Transferred During the Week.

The following building permits were issued during the past week:

S. H. Seesteidt, frame dwelling, Floyd street, between Oak and Ormsby avenue	$550
O'Brien & Tomlinson, frame shop, Green street, between Sixth and Seventh	80
John Diebold, frame office, Portland avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third	35
Philip Wirth, frame dwelling, Logan street, between Milk and Rupp	50
H. Sheepers, frame kitchen, Logan street, between Jacob and Hamilton	200
Joseph Hay, frame shop, Logan street, between Caldwell and Kentucky	100

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

P. Caldwell to T. P. Westendorf, 36 feet, east side Third, 113¼ feet south of A street	$900 00
P. J. Donahue to M. Mackey, 50 feet, northwest corner of Nineteenth and Griffith avenue	2,000 00
B. F. Avery to Geo. Zubrod, 100 feet, southwest corner of College and Brook streets	13,500 00
E. Boulier to D. Page, 30½ feet, west side Fifteenth, 632½ feet south side of Magnolia avenue	175 00
N. McDevitt to J. T. Frazier, 25 feet, south side of York, 150 feet east of Ninth street	625 00
L. Michel to J. G. McCulloch, 165⅜ feet, south side of Water, west of Commercial	500 00
J. W. Vawter to J. G. McCulloch, 165⅜ feet, south side of Water, west of Commercial	400 00
J. P. Sauer to C. M. Sauer, 26 3-12 feet, west side of Main, 78 feet east of Wenzel	175 00
G. C. Wharton to J. O'Brien, 14 acres in county	1,000 00
E. D. Gaar to F. L. Barreh, 8½ acres in county	255 00
S. S. Myers to P. Finegan, 25 feet, southeast corner of Ninth and Kentucky streets	2,500 00
Wm. H. Cockerill to S. M. Bernard, 20 feet, Baxter avenue	150 00
Wm. Thompson to T. W. Brown, 86 45-100 acres, county	2,000 00
L. Field to H. C. McCoy, 145 acres, county	4,300 00
Kohn & Barker to M. Small, 26½ feet, west side Hancock street, between Green and Marshall	3,500 00
A. J. Smith to A. C. Schuman, 26 3-12 feet, north side Jacob street, 105 feet east of Jackson	1,550 00
J. Flynn to R. Flynn, 60 feet, south side St. Cecilia street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth	150 00
P. Gutig to A. Glass, 26¼ feet, south side Madison street, 210 feet east of Hancock	1,340 00
J. M. Whitehill to John Miller, interest in 59 acres, county	1,850 00
R. J. Thomas to W. C. Jones, 131¼ feet, west side Second street, 220 feet north of Ormsby avenue	6,466 66
R. Buckner to M. E. Collins, Sr., 30 acres and 2 roods, county	400 00
F. Zeller to N. Heck, 25 feet, west side Shelby street, 50 feet south of Lexington	1,000 00
T. Housah to H. Gottbrath, 24 3-12 feet, Eighth street, 24 feet north of Market	1,600 00
Kohn & Barker to J. J. Pieper, 30 feet, south side Hamilton street, 244 feet east of Logan	1,250 00
T. J. Martin to A. M. Blakemore, 105 feet, south side Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth	10,500 00
F. C. Porter to A. Q. Gentry, 155 acres, county	2,150 00
F. S. Higgins to K. Wuenche, 25 feet, west side Twenty-first street, 81 feet south of Grayson	1,600 00

A DAY'S MISHAPS.

Accident to a Railroad Fireman.

Thomas Tilburn, a fireman on the L. and N. railroad, was badly injured yesterday. He was cleaning the smokestack of an engine in the round-house, when he lost his balance and fell to the floor. He was picked up insensible, and remained in that condition for some time. Dr. George W. Griffiths finally aroused him, and he was found not to be fatally injured. One of his shoulders was dislocated.

A CHILD POISONED.

A three-year-old son of Rev. J. H. Moore, who lives at Seventh and Chestnut, was accidentally poisoned yesterday afternoon. Mr. Moore had purchased a box of Johnston's pectoral lozenges, which contain considerable opium, and placed them in a drawer of the bureau. The child was left alone in the room for some time by itself. In prying around he managed to get the drawer containing the lozenges open, and taking out the box proceeded to have a feast. They tasted sweet, and of course, not knowing the danger, he eat half the contents of the box. The opium soon began to take effect, and the little fellow was rendered unconscious, in which condition his mother found him. Dr. F. C. Wilson was called in, and at first found it impossible to break the spell, but after two hours' hard work consciousness was restored. The child's condition last night was very uncertain.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A curious accident, which came very near being a fatal one, occurred yesterday afternoon at Fourteenth and Madison. A young man named Wilson was driving down Madison street, and when near Twelfth his horse became frightened and ran away. All efforts to check his speed were in vain, and when Fourteenth street was reached he was going at full speed. A freight train was crossing Madison street at the time, and it was thought that this would surely stop the animal. Instead of doing so, however, it only served to frighten him more, and he ran against one of the cars with great violence. He was thrown back on his haunches by the shock, and, wheeling short around, he ran against a fence on the north side of the street, breaking it down and tearing the sleigh to pieces. The driver attempted to jump but was tangled up in the lines and dragged a considerable distance, being severely bruised. He was taken to Wiley Rodgers' drug store, where his injuries were attended. The most astonishing feature about the affair was that the horse was uninjured, and was found in the yard where it had run.

AN ARM DISLOCATED.

Wm. Anderson, an employe at Meikel & Son's plow factory, fell on the sidewalk yesterday and dislocated his right arm.

MRS. FRED. DOUGLASS.

She Was Present at the National Colored Convention Last Summer.

The marriage of Fred. Douglass to Miss Helen M. Pitt, at his home, at Washington, day before yesterday, has been prolific of comment here as well as elsewhere. It is not generally known, however, that his bride accompanied him here to the National Colored Convention last summer. She was a tall woman, dark-complexioned and with a decidedly Southern cast of features, which were rather handsome and striking. She was quietly but elegantly dressed, and in the best of taste, her attire being that of a lady moving in the exclusive circles of the upper ten. She was quite prominent in the convention, though she took no part in the proceedings. Douglass brought her here with his party, among whom were a number of other women, all, besides Miss Pitt, having more or less negro blood in their veins. It is not known where they lodged, but it is to be presumed that his private secretary found quarters with the rest of the party.

In will be remembered that Douglass in one of his speeches in the convention inveighed bitterly against miscegenation. He said that the progress of a race depended mainly upon its purity and intermarriage; by destroying that tended inevitably to its downfall. But as he is a mulatto himself it is probable that this fact, in connection with the mature charms of his secretary, has induced the illustrious negro to alter his opinions.

A Forty-cent Suit.

It will be remembered that some time ago John Wessel, the blacksmith at Twelfth and Main, sued a man named James Jones in 'Squire McGrath's court for forty cents, due on account. The trial came up yesterday and occupied considerable time. The defendant was represented by two attorneys, but, notwithstanding this, the suit was decided against him, and he was compelled to pay the costs.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The best and cheapest hair dressing. It kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are invariably acknowledged the purest and best.

BEFORE HIS HONOR.

The Sherley Will Case Transferred to the Vice Chancellor's Court—The Chancellor Grants Two Divorces.

THE CARRICO CASE TO CLOSE TO-DAY.

W. H. CLOSE sued C. S. Cline in the Common Pleas Court yesterday for $143 71.

JOSEPH BICKEL & Co. sued H. B. Hopkins and his assignees yesterday for $673 91 on account.

OSCAR WITTGENSTEIN made an assignment of all his goods and effects to W. P. Lincoln yesterday.

ULLMAN, BLOOM & Co., of Cincinnati, sued H. H. Ludwig for $230 on account in the Common Pleas Court.

H. A. MEYER sued Udolpho Snead in the Chancery Court yesterday for $1,665 82, due for street improvements.

CHANCELLOR EDWARDS returned a personal judgment yesterday in the case of N. Bensinger vs. Jacob Derx for the plaintiff, and sustained his attachment. The suit was on an account.

JOSEPHINE WEBBER filed a petition in the Chancery Court yesterday, praying for a divorce from her husband, Parker Webber, on the ground of defendant's abandonment and living in adultery with another woman. They were married in 1864 in Oldham county.

BARBARA GREENWALD was awarded a divorce from her husband, F. Greenwald, and the custody of her children, in the Chancery Court yesterday. Louisa Neunitter was granted a divorce from her husband Joseph, with $20 a month alimony and the custody of her children.

THE Carrico murder case was closed as to testimony yesterday, and the pleadings began. Gen. Baker, Gen. Whittaker and Mr. Parsons spoke in the afternoon, and at 5:30 the court adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning. Maj. Kinney, Mr. Farleigh and Col. Caruth will speak in the morning, and the case will go to the jury about 1 or 2 o'clock.

THE Sherley will case was transferred yesterday from the Common Pleas to the Vice Chancellor's Court. As error was made yesterday in stating that each of the appellants, Bettie and Brannin Sherley, received $10,000. They received only $5,000 apiece. The Court of Appeals sent back the case because the first judgment was in error on several points of law, and not on technical grounds.

CHANCERY COURT.—Nevin vs. Allen; demurrer overruled and exception. Lentz vs. Parks; motion to strike out amended reply sustained without prejudice. Beckley vs. Jones; opinion filed and judgment. City of Louisville vs. Taylor; motion and demurrer sustained, and two weeks' time given to amend. Avery & Sons vs. Meikle & Co.; ordered. Vancleve vs. Nolan, Price & Co.; bill of exceptions filed. Payne vs. Thomas; judgment. Greenwold vs. Greenwold; judgment of divorce. Voght vs. Voght; submission set aside and assigned to the 29th. Pieffer vs. Pieffer; judgment. Bensinger vs. Derg; judgment. Stucky vs. Crutcher, etc.; assigned to the 29th for argument. McKenzie vs. Robinson; sale set aside and resale ordered. Sacks vs. Hoertz; demurrer overruled. Payne vs. Howe; motion to strike out overruled. Meriwether vs. Meriwether; petition dismissed and judgment on counter claim.

CITY COURT.—Disorderly Conduct—H. Brown; $5 till costs and $100 for three months. Bennett Cropp; fined $5 till costs. Wm. Cody; fined $5 till costs. Wm. Hays; fined $5 till costs and $150 bond for three months. Fast Driving—Steve Maxwell, George Lindenberger and Sol Stone; fined $5 each till costs. Petty Larceny—Dabney Page, Archie Graves and Edward Johnson; continued till next Tuesday. Vagrancy—Sam Brooks and George Brown; $20 each. Grand Larceny—Sam Durrett; $250 to answer. Receiving Stolen Property—H. Hermes; continued till next Thursday. Malicious Shooting—M. Portsman; continued till February 16.

SUPERIOR COURT DECISIONS.

CRIMINAL LAW—LOCAL OPTION—INDICTMENT.

Leforce vs. Commonwealth; McClarty vs. Commonwealth.

Filed January 23, 1884. Appeal from Whitley Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Presiding Judge REID, reversing.

An indictment under the act commonly known as the "Local option" law should allege facts showing that the act was in force at the time of the sale, in the particular district or town where the selling is alleged to have occurred. The allegation, "and the vote of said district having been compared and certified to the County Court and recorded as required by law," does not show that the examining board compared the vote and made the certificate as required by section five of the act.

C. W. Lester for appellant; P. W. Hardin for appellee.

CRIMINAL LAW—SALESMAN NOT INDICTABLE AS A MERCHANT SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.

Currier vs. Commonwealth.

Filed January 23, 1884. Appeal from Daviess Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge BOWDEN, reversing.

A mere salesman can not be indicted as a merchant selling liquor without license, and this appellant, indicted as such, should have been permitted to show that the witness against him was the merchant owning the grocery, and that he was merely an employe attending to the business for him.

Weir, Weir & Walker for appellant; Joe Noe for appellee.

APPEALS—LIMITATION.

Allen, &c., vs. Marchand, &c.

Filed January 23, 1884. Appeal from Taylor Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge RICHARDS, dismissing.

Where the limitation prescribed by section 745 of the code is relied upon as a bar to an appeal it is proper to plead it by verified answer.

W. B. Harrison for appellants; Rountree & Lisle for appellees.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

SALE OF LAND UNDER ATTACHMENT.

Robson & Co. vs. Shea.

(Not to be reported.) Filed Jan. 24, 1884. Appeal from Campbell Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge PRYOR, reversing.

The sale of land under an attachment which had not been levied on the land, and where there had been only a service of the order of attachment upon the garnishee, was unauthorized and passed no title to the purchaser.

John S. Ducker for appellants; J. R. Hallam and A. Duvall for appellee.

HOMESTEADS—VALIDITY OF RELEASE.

Braun, &c., vs. Fogle, &c.

(Not to be reported.) Filed Jan. 24, 1884. Appeal from Pendleton Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge LEWIS, affirming.

The release of a homestead exemption to be sold under execution was not valid, although in writing, not being signed by the wife of the debtor, nor "acknowledged and recorded in the same manner as conveyances of real estate;" nor was the written contract of the debtor to pay rent for the homestead after it was sold under execution a waiver of his homestead right.

Clarke & Applegate for appellants; C. H. Lee for appellees.

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.

Maupin vs. Turley, &c.

(Not to be reported.) Filed Jan. 24, 1884. Appeal from Powell Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge PRYOR, affirming.

Where a conveyance was made to one person and the consideration paid by another, who took possession of the land and had retained it for 15 years, the grantee receiving no rent and making no claim against those in possession, a creditor of the grantee, purchasing with a full knowledge of the claim of the parties in possession, acquired nothing by his purchase, although the original conveyance was fraudulent.

Reid & Stone and W. H. Holt for appellant; H. C. Lilly for appellees.

RAILROADS—EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

Commonwealth vs. Owensboro and Nashville Railroad Company.

(To be reported.) Filed Jan. 24, 1884. Appeal from Franklin Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge PRYOR, affirming.

First—Where the charter of a railroad company provides that the road shall be exempt from taxation, and the Legislature authorizes a sale of the road, providing that the purchaser at such a sale "shall be vested with all the rights, privileges, franchises and immunities of the corporation," the road is exempt from taxation in the hands of the purchaser.

Second—Where the State undertakes to litigate with the citizen, the latter may, by way of set-off or counter-claim, make such defense as will defeat the recovery, but is not entitled to judgment over against the State in the absence of some legislative enactment authorizing the recovery.

P. W. Hardin for appellant; J. & J. W. Rodman and C. S. Grubbs for appellee.

MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL—JURISDICTION.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. Connelly.

(To be reported.) Filed Jan. 24, 1884. Appeal from Kenton Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Chief Justice HARGIS, overruling motion to dismiss.

When an appeal is prayed to, and docketed in, the Court of Appeals, of which the Superior Court has jurisdiction, the Court of Appeals has no power to do anything but transfer the case, and can not entertain a motion to dismiss the appeal.

M. J. Dudley and W. Lindsay for appellant; O'Hara & Bryan for appellee.

HOMESTEAD.

Gay vs. Hanks, &c.

(To be reported.) Filed Jan. 17, 1884. Appeal from Powell Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge LEWIS, reversing.

Under the General Statutes, as under the act of February 10, 1866, the homestead of the husband is continued for the benefit of the widow, whether or not there be any infant children.

W. H. Holt for appellant.

PERSONAL POINTS.

W. A. Wickliffe, of Greenville, Ky., is at Rufer's.

T. T. Brown, of New York, is registered at Rufer's.

Geo. Adair, of Chicago, is stopping at Rufer's Hotel.

Wm. Steele, Lexington, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. S. H. Parisot, of Mississippi, is at the Louisville.

Col. T. C. Jones, of Frankfort, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Col. J. D. Powers, of Owensboro, Ky., is at the Alexander.

Judge J. D. Belden, of Lebanon, Ky., is at the Alexander.

H. B. Keightley, Boliva, Tenn., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. J. W. Lee, California, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mr. Jos. W. Rountree, of New York, is at the Louisville Hotel.

J. M. Winston, Washington, D. C., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Leadley, of New York, are at the Alexander.

Col. W. H. Webb is still confined to his bed with inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. David Pendleton is in the city, after fourteen years' absence in the West.

Hon. Jno. D. Carroll, of New Castle, Hon. W. B. Jefferson, of Elkton, Ky., are at the Alexander.

Mr. Chas. F. Topping returned yesterday from a visit of six weeks to his family in New York city.

Mrs. Gov. John C. Brown and daughter, Miss Marie, of Tennessee, are visiting Mrs. W. C. Hall and daughters.

Alexander's—A. Asher, John H. Leadley and wife, G. W. Wilber, New York; Geo. Saiderste, Fred. J. Pflenger, H. E. Rose, Indianapolis; T. T. Graham and wife, F. M. Kelsh, J. Sands, St. Louis; Geo. R. Kelley, Rushville; M. G. McDonald, Connersville, Ind.; W. L. Ely, S. Summerfield, Frank Maynood, Lew Green, Mrs. S. Dorn, Chicago; A. L. Bennett, W. J. Baggs, Evansville; Isaac Breeding and wife, Edinburg, Ind.; D. T. Linegar, Cairo; E. H. Margilette, Cincinnati; Alex. Miller, Jr., and wife, Corydon, Ind.; H. W. Bishop, Philadelphia; Charles A. Bale, Boston; C. E. Sackett, Decatur, Ill.; N. B. Adams, Akron, Ohio; A. E. Cunningham, Jackson, Tenn.; J. J. Mead, Toledo; Randal Kent, Pittsburgh; D. B. Sullivan, Indianapolis; A. W. Price, S. Fitzhum, C. Fitch, Kentucky; D. L. May, Elizabethtown; C. F. Troutman, Shepherdsville; Lucas Moore, Mooresville; J. D. Belden, Lebanon; J. W. Christian, Lexington; W. H. Stuart, Shelbyville; J. D. Powers, Owensboro; S. W. Alcorn, Stanford; J. P. Paull, Glasgow; J. J. Graham, Versailles; H. Wilson, Caneyville; J. L. Thomas, R. B. Hall, Paducah.

NEW ALBANY.

A CHILD of John Rough, at Mt. Tabor, died of scarlet fever.

THE Recorder made only two transfers of real estate during this week.

MR. SAM. B. KERR is in Indianapolis attending the United States Court.

LOUIS WADE and Clara E. Scott were granted license to marry yesterday.

MR. MCDONALD has resigned his position as engineer of the Sand-island bridge.

MRS. WILFRED SHERLEY died yesterday at her home, near Georgetown, of pneumonia, aged forty years.

MR. THOMAS CANNON has resumed his place as constable, in which position he was formerly very efficient.

MR. FRED. CORBETT has gone into the business of importing fish from Boston to supply this market, which is a very commendable undertaking.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER, of Iowa, will deliver a lecture in this city on February 5 on the subject of "Temperance from a Prohibition Standpoint."

THE funeral of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Tuley took place yesterday afternoon from the Centenary M. E. church, and was largely attended by the friends of deceased.

EGGS are 40 cents a dozen in this market. Every respectable hen in Floyd county quit laying after Christmas on account of eggs being wasted in the manufacture of egg-nog.

MRS. BARBARA BUCHHEIT has sold the Market-street brewery to a Louisville gentleman. The sale will be consummated to-day. Mrs. Buchheit retires from business on account of failing health.

A BILL for an act to establish a public building at New Albany, to cost $100,000, has been reported favorably upon in the House of Representatives. It is probable that Mr. Stockslager will succeed in getting the bill through.

LAST evening the Opera-house was crowded on the occasion of the appearance of Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, the Indiana poet. Mr. Riley's lectures are intended to be amusing more than instructive. The subject was: "Eli, and How He Got There." The audience was highly amused and the lecture was decidedly the best one of the course. James Whitcomb can have a large audience every time he comes here.

THE DePauw gas well in Taylor township has reached a depth of 500 feet, and the direction is still downward. Some slight indications of oil have been discovered, and an additional vein and flow of gas was struck last Friday. The volume of gas is now quite strong, and, when lighted, shoots up from ten to twelve feet from the eight-inch opening made by the drills. The drill is now passing through a stratum of slate, and the operators are highly encouraged at the prospect of the ultimate success of the enterprise.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

MRS. MARY DARSEY, of Wellingham, Ks., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. J. C. Darsey.

MR. J. N. PATTERSON, of Daviess county, Ky., is in the city, the guest of his father, Col. S. H. Patterson.

ON account of the cold weather the revival meetings at the Presbyterian church have been discontinued until next week.

A FOX drive takes place to-day in Charlestown township. A number of people from this city will take part in the sport, which promises to be unusually interesting.

MR. E. V. STEALEY, Township Trustee, has purchased $500 worth of new books for the township library, and now this township is possessed of some of the finest literary productions in the country.

CLARK Commandery and Jeffersonville Lodge of Good Templars gave a social entertainment at their hall last evening. Notwithstanding the cold weather, a goodly number were present, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

MR. GEORGE A. SHEA and Miss Mary C. Boqvet were married on Thursday evening, Rev. Bicknell, rector of St. Paul's church, officiating. The groom is a member of the Uniform rank, K. of P., and the members of the order made him a handsome wedding present.

ANNA LOVE, aged two years, who has been affected with small-pox, died at the Eruptive Hospital yesterday. Her mother died two weeks ago of the same disease. Two other members of the family are also ill of the disease, but are in a fair way to recover.

HUMPHREY POPE was arrested yesterday by Officer Chapman, on the complaint of Frances Smith, who alleges that the Smith family is about to be increased one or two. As there is only one Pope, Frances thought Humphrey ought to bear the responsibility and give the Smiths a rest. The case was set for hearing on February 1, and Pope gave bond.

IN the Circuit Court yesterday the partition suit of Louisa Egg and Theresa Spinner vs. Francis Miller was tried and taken under advisement by the court. The case of Boyer vs. Small was then called. A motion for a new trial in the Rourk case was argued by Hon. J. G. Howard and F. B. Burke. The case of Miss Addie Hay vs. Owen township was continued until next week. This is a case wherein the plaintiff sues defendant for money due her for teaching school.

ON the 26th day of October, 1847, the first train of cars was run from Franklin to Indianapolis. John McKeehan was the conductor, John T. Vawter the baggagemaster, and Scotch Bob the engineer. For many years Scotch Bob was a fixture on the Madison road. He was master of his profession, but would periodically get on a big drunk, and get discharged from his situation, but upon getting sober would as often be taken back and given his engine, as he seemed to be a necessity to the running of the trains.—[*Franklin Jeffersonian.*

THE Greenfield *Republican* truly says: "Now that the people of Indiana have dedicated a monument to the memory of the great war Governor, Oliver P. Morton, they ought not to longer neglect the memory of Jonathan Jennings, the first Governor of Indiana, who sleeps in the old graveyard at Charlestown, in Clark county, without a stone to mark his resting place. We do not suppose there is a man living who can tell within 25 feet of where his remains lay. Every other Governor of Indiana has been properly remembered, in a public or private way, by the erection of some stone to mark his grave, but Jennings lies alone and unremembered."

[*Communicated.*]

The Flower Mission.

Owing to the severe cold and our having to meet in a room without any fire, there were not many workers present Thursday morning, but those present did extra duty, some taking three or four families to visit. There were numerous applications for help, with some it being the first time they have ever had to do such a thing. Thanks are returned to Mrs. B. F. Avery for magazines and papers; Mrs. C. B. Robinson, clothing and shoes; Mrs. Pearl, warm stockings; friend, papers; Mrs. C. S. Pyles, children's clothing.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

COMMITTEES will visit the Alms-house, Work-house, Hospital and Home for the Friendless to-morrow afternoon, as usual.

THE Sunday-school teachers' meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock will be led by Prof. Whitsitt. Topic: "Living as in God's Sight."—[James iv., 7-17.

SONG service to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the L. and N. R. R. Branch, 911 West Broadway; also at the same hour at the L., C. and L. Branch, 339 East Jefferson.

AT 4:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon a delegation from the Y. W. C. T. U. will address the boys' meeting. All are cordially invited. The subject for the meeting will be "Tobacco."

THE Yoke Fellow's Band will meet in the building this evening at 6 o'clock for tea. At 8 o'clock there will be a meeting for young men only. All young men are cordially invited to attend.

TO-MORROW afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a song service in the Association building, to which both ladies and gentlemen are invited. Mr. T. K. Cree, of New York, will conduct the service.

THE first regular meeting of the new Board of Managers will be held next Tuesday night, by which time it is expected that the effort to secure the means necessary for the present year's expenses will have proved successful.

PROF. H. W. EATON delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture, illustrated by magic-lantern views, to a large and attentive audience of boys in the Y. M. C. A. building last night. His subject was "Travels Among the Glaciers of Switzerland."

The Zora Burns Murder.

LINCOLN, ILL., Jan. 25.—The claim is now made that the prosecution in the Zora Burns case is ready to produce a negress as a witness who went to Kentucky immediately following the tragedy, who will testify before the grand jury that Carpenter and Zora Burns made her cabin a tristing place, and that on the night preceding the finding of Zora's body, Carpenter took Zora away from the place in a buggy.

CHURCH NOTICES.

COLLEGE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Robert Christie, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

HAIR GROWER.

WHO SHOULD USE BENTON'S HAIR GROWER

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF or ITCHING of the scalp, all who want Mustaches or Whiskers. Eighty per cent. of those using BENTON'S HAIR GROWER, have grown hair. It fails sometimes, when the follicles have been killed by poisonous preparations or skin diseases, but these cases are so few that every one should try it. If it fails to stop the hair falling, it is from a parasite or Alopecia as before described.

What Kind of Bald Heads May be Sure of a Growth of Hair.

Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, there can be seen a fine growth of hair which covers the scalp. If you use the Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair.

BENTON'S HAIR GROWER will grow hair on bald heads; will grow whiskers and mustaches; will prevent the hair turning gray; will stop the hair falling out; will cure dandruff and itching scalp; is perfectly harmless. In hundreds of cases in which we have produced a good growth of hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years, we have fully substantiated the following facts: 1. We grow hair in 80 cases out of every 100, no matter how long bald. 2. To grow a heavy mustache or eyebrows it is just the thing. 3. We can grow hair on man or beast. 4. Unlike other preparations it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons. 5. It is just as easy to grow hair as it is vegetables. 6. We have the most wonderful discovery ever recorded in the annals of science. 7. It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff and itching of the scalp. 8. The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with vitality. 9. It is just what it is represented and nothing else. **Double and Triple Strength.** When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follicle apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla; in such cases the double or the triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately. Price, double strength, $2 per bottle; triple strength, $3 per bottle.

Contracts on the principle of no hair, no pay. To show that we have confidence in Benton's Hair Grower, we will send charges prepaid, to any address, on receipt of $5, four bottles of single strength and one bottle of double strength. If used according to directions, and the person is not over 50 years of age, we bind ourselves to refund the money if no new growth of hair is produced when the five bottles have been used on one person. No contract taken unless actual baldness exists.

HOME USE.—Those who buy it and apply it themselves can receive just as much benefit from it as if treated at our office, if they will use it strictly according to directions. If you are partially bald, and want a growth of hair, buy the Grower and use it; but if you do not intend to use it according to directions, we would much prefer you would let it alone and save your money and the reputation of the Hair Grower also. Price, single strength, $1; double strength, $2; triple strength, $3. If your druggists have not got it, we will send it prepaid on receipt of price. Address

BENTON HAIR GROWER COMPANY, Brainard Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

ORGANS, ETC.

ORCHESTRONE.

Orchestrones, Clarionas, Tournaphones, Auraphones, Celestinas, Etc., Etc.



Orguinettes,
Musical Cabinets,
Combination Organs,
Automatic Organist,
AND ALL RELIABLE
Automatic Instruments

N. B.—A few of the favorite styles Orguinettes still on hand, which I will close out at $6, with 25 ft. Music.

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Dealer in Pianos, Organs, Music, Etc., 519 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.

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South Bend Chilled Plow!

A general-purpose, two-horse plow, both right and left, with Wood or Iron Beam, with or without Wheel or Jointer, with Chilled or Steel Shares. The best Plow in America.



We guarantee every mold-board to be thouroughly Chilled.

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FINEST RUSSIAN MIXTURE!

75 Cents.

Absolutely Pure Tea,

MAILED OR EXPRESSED.

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FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
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A number of these beautiful instruments just received. The merit of these instruments is attested by praise from the best artists and the fact that orders are continually in advance of the production.

ESTEY ORGANS!

Stand unrivaled in beauty of style, tone and durability. It pays to buy an Estey. Send for description and prices.

A number of good Second-hand Pianos at bargains.

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☞ Any instrument in our stock will be sold on easy monthly payments.

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MEDICAL.

GREAT SUCCESS

—OF—

Wintersmith's Chill Cure.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Mr. BEN. UHLER, Grocer, between Jackson and Hancock, says: "I had been suffering from the effects of malaria for months, had dumb chills, felt badly, not able to work; tried quinine and other remedies with no good effect. A bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure relieved me immediately. It is the best tonic I know of."

CURTIS LEACH, of Rowlett's, says: "Wintersmith's Chill Cure is the great remedy in this locality. John S. Owens had chills for 9 months; tried everything; nothing did him any good until he got Wintersmith's Chill Tonic."

A. L. CROW & CO., of Charleston, Miss., says: "Wintersmith's Chill Cure has made some wonderful cures in this neighborhood." His little boy was cured with one bottle. Sold by all druggists.